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The American PERFUMER

OSMETICS · TOILET PREPARATIONS

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WIRZ tubes fit into modern marketing and merchandising... they give sanitary protection, convenience, and eye appeal... they help sales climb. Ask our representative to show you how. There's no obligation.

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The American PERFUMER

COSMETICS · TOILET PREPARATIONS

WILLIAM LAMBERT
Editor

MAISON G. DE NAVARRE, PH.C., B.S.
Technical Editor

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Southern Lilac

A FINE LILAC PERFUME OIL FOR
Extracts, toilet-waters, creams, lotions, sachets, powders

The answer to the perfumer's desire for a lilac to serve all purposes—and most reasonably priced!

Trial Ounce 75 Cents
Trial Pound $8.00
Sample cheerfully sent on request.

And if you are not using TONKAIRE for removing the sharpness of alcohol odor in your perfumes and toilet waters, let us know. We shall also forward promptly a sample of this famous Parento Product.

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LABELING AND LEGISLATION

WARNING ON LABELING

The Board of Standards of the T.G.A. in bulletin 154 says: "We wish to call the attention of the members of the Toilet Goods Association to the fact that the extensions provided by the Lea Bill cover labeling provisions only with reference to the necessity for the name and address and contents and with reference to the use of certified colors, but do not cover statements of any kind which can be construed as deceptive or misleading, or to any statements which constitute misbranding. The amendment which has now been signed by the President does not include Section 602 (a) of the Act which provides that a "cosmetic shall be deemed to be misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading.

DEMONSTRATORS

For tax purposes it is important that demonstrators should not be employees of toilet goods manufacturers who have their principal office in a state other than that in which the demonstrator is located. Manufacturers who can be said to employ demonstrators in another state may then subject their companies to the necessity of securing a license to do business under the laws of that particular state, according to T.G.A. Bulletin 155.

STATE COSMETIC LAWS

The following states now have Food, Drug and Cosmetic Laws which parallel the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in their cosmetic provisions, according to T.G.A. Bulletin 158:

1. FLORIDA Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act becomes a law June 12, 1939, effective July 1, 1939.

2. INDIANA—Approved March 6, 1939, effective in part, March 6, 1939, in part, March 6, 1940.

3. LOUISIANA—Louisiana has a State Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Act approved July 6, 1936, effective July 28, 1936. The provisions of this Act as relating to cosmetics while similar to the Federal Act are not identical in wording with the Federal Act and as the industry knows, *this law imposes the necessity of annual registration of cosmetics sold in Louisiana.*

4. NEVADA—Approved and effective March 25, 1939. The provisions of this Act parallel the Federal Act except that Section 602 (c) of the Federal Act:

"(c) If any word, statement, or other information required by or under authority of this Act to appear on the label or labeling is not prominently placed thereon with such conspicuousness (as compared with other words, statements, designs, or devices, in the labeling) and in such terms as to render it likely to be read and understood by the ordinary individual under customary conditions of purchase and use," is not included in the Nevada Law.

5. NEW YORK Drug and Cosmetic Act, approved June, 1939, effective in part September 1, 1939, in part, January 1, 1940. The language of the law relating to cosmetics is identical with the Federal Law as relating to adulterated and misbranded cosmetics. Section 1362 (d) (2) of the New York Act, however, bears the additional statement:

"A cosmetic shall be deemed to be misbranded if it bears a copy, counterfeit, or colorable imitation of a trade mark, label, or identifying name or design of another cosmetic." This is important.

6. NORTH CAROLINA—Ratified April 3, 1939, effective in part April 3, 1939, in part, January 1, 1940.

7. VIRGINIA Drug and Cosmetic Act—Approved March 1, 1938, effective June 21, 1938. While in effect this Act is substantially the same as the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, it is not verbally identical with the same in its reference to cosmetics. The Virginia Act bears the interesting provision also, Section 1664 (b) (1):

"An advertisement of a drug or cosmetic shall be deemed to be false if such advertisement violates the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act of the United States."

8. WYOMING Cosmetic Act—approved February 6, 1939, effective June 1, 1939. The Wyoming Cosmetic Act relates to cosmetics alone. It is substantially identical with the provisions on cosmetics in the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.

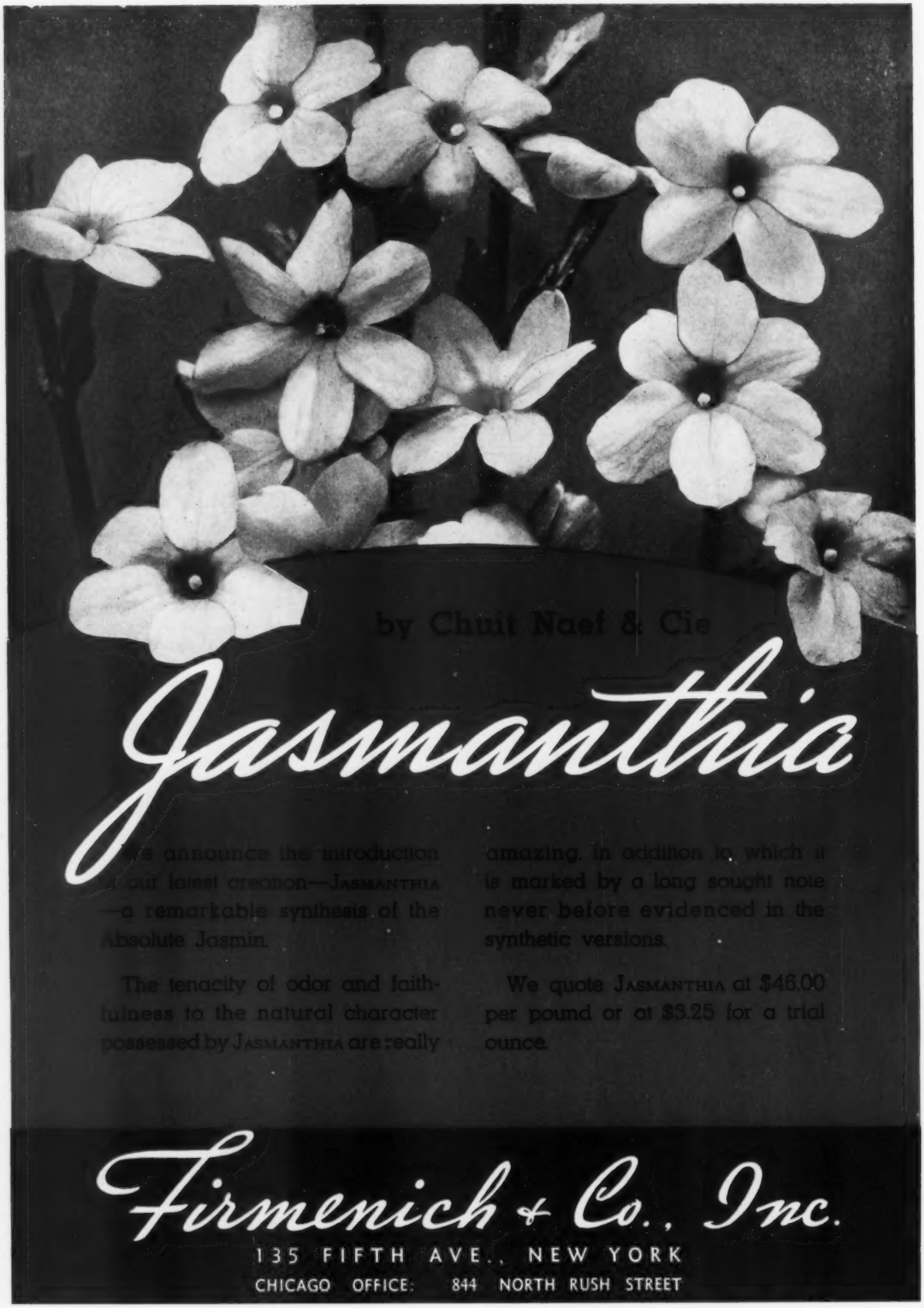
ROBINSON-PATMAN ACT

The Federal Trade Commission has recently rendered a decision in a complaint against Standard Brands, Inc., according to T.G.A. Bulletin 157, finding that the respondent was guilty of discrimination in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act by reason of the fact that differentials in price in the sale of bakers' yeast were not based on the quantities actually purchased by customers but upon their estimated monthly requirements from all manufacturers, whether purchased from the respondents or from others.

The order further prohibits price discrimination between different purchasers of bakers' yeast of like grade and quality by means of price differences resulting from selling to a single purchaser at prices based upon the total quantity or volume purchased (whether from the respondents or from any other source) during a period of time irrespective of the quantities or volume delivered to the separate plants, factories, bakeries or warehouses of such purchaser, where the discrimination produces an effect prohibited by the Robinson-Patman Act.

This decision again brings to the fore the interpretation of the following clause of the Robinson-Patman Act:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent differentials which make only due allowance for differences in the cost of manufacture, sale, or delivery resulting from the differing methods or quantities, in which such commodities are to such purchasers sold or delivered."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Jasmanthia
We announce the introduction of our latest creation—Jasmanthia—a remarkable synthesis of the Absolute Jasmin.
The tenacity of odor and faithfulness to the natural character possessed by Jasmanthia are really amazing, in addition to which it is marked by a long sought note never before evidenced in the synthetic versions.
We quote Jasmanthia at $46.00 per pound or at $3.25 for a trial ounce.
Firmenich & Co., Inc.
135 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK
CHICAGO OFFICE: 844 NORTH RUSH STREET

HOW TO USE ABSORPTION BASE CONCENTRATES

Properly used they give satisfactory cosmetic creams and pharmaceutical ointment bases

by MAISON G. DeNAVARRE

WITH the availability of absorption base concentrates from several sources, methods of putting them to good use are required. These are not so simple.

The concentrates consist of varying amounts of free cholesterin, cholesterin derivatives and "related products"; sometimes they may contain other lanolin derivatives. Their composition is of little moment, providing they do the job of emulsification and give a stable product.

One of the main problems in making an absorption base from such a concentrate is to get the right type of hydrocarbon base. The melting point, viscosity and *fiber* of the base all effect the product.

In some cases, it is possible to make an absorption base having many of the properties possessed by well-known standard products. In most instances, however, it is best to adapt the concentrate to a finished product, suitably modifying it with other ingredients to get the qualities desired.

As a basis for further development, the following formula is suggested:

BASE I	Concentrate	5 to 10%
	Petrolatum SF	to 100%

The petrolatum used is a short fiber grade, and its color should be a light ivory, but not a snow white. There is no reason for paying the difference in price when the second or third shade from snow white may do the job just as well.

APPLICATION TO FINISHED PRODUCT

Using the above base, the following formula will indicate its application to a finished product. This formula likewise is a basis for further development:

ALL PURPOSE CREAM

Base I	25 parts
Petrolatum TG*	25 "
Mineral Oil lt*	15 "
Water	35 "

*See explanation under SUMMARY, p. 28

Melt the fats together, and at 45-50°C add the water which has also been heated to this temperature. Agitate rapidly and perfume when emulsification seems to have been reasonably thorough. NOTE: In adding the water, add it a little at a time, stirring or agitating until it seems to be well emulsified, then make another small addition of water and so on until all of it has been added.

Such a cream must be milled, homogenized or triturated in some way before it takes on its characteristic creamy whiteness. In this form, the cream is stable over wide ranges of temperature change. Samples placed in an incubator held at 100°F ±0.5° showed no separation of either the water or oil after two weeks at this temperature. Other samples placed in an icebox for a like period of time were also perfectly stable. Samples placed alternately in the incubator for 12 hours and then into the icebox for 12 hours were likewise stable.

USES OF ALL-PURPOSE-CREAM

The all-purpose-cream above described can be used as a cleansing cream or as a vehicle for other ingredients. It is practically odorless when made and presents no perfuming problem.

This cream can be modified by making various additions, of which the following is an example:

TISSUE CREAM

Base I	25 parts
Petrolatum TG*	20 "
Mineral Oil lt*	15 "
Water	35 "
Lanolin Anh.	5 "

*See explanation under SUMMARY, p. 28

The technique of manufacture is exactly the same, but you will find that the emulsion forms easier

and quicker than in the case of the all-purpose-cream formula. By increasing the lanolin to 10 per cent and dropping the petrolatum by a like amount, a still softer base is produced which forms emulsions very quickly and easily.

Cetyl alcohol can be used in place of lanolin, but emulsification is much the same in this case as in the formulation of all-purpose-cream. It acts, however, as an auxiliary emulsifier, and additions of more than 5 per cent not only increase the cost but have no practical value.

Oxycholesterin creams often serve as a fertile base for mold development and, accordingly, should be preserved against this. Methyl, propyl and butyl p-hydroxybenzoic acids are satisfactory for this.

When lanolin or other additions which may turn rancid are made, anti-oxidants should be added. Several proprietary compounds are sold for this use by various suppliers. These are described in the AMERICAN PERFUMER bulletin on "*Antioxidants.*"

Bear in mind that simplicity of formula should be the keynote in developing any new product. At the same time, additions of other ingredients than those described in the above formulas is sometimes desirable. Among the other substances capable of incorporation in these creams are glycerine, dilute acids like citric or lactic acid solutions, medicinal agents, lecithin, soybean oil, unsaturates, spermaceti, cacao butter, hydrogen peroxide and others.

The value of absorption bases in formulating pharmaceutical ointments should not be overlooked.

SUMMARY

Absorption base concentrates when properly used can give satisfactory cosmetic creams and pharmaceutical ointment bases. Formulas showing methods of use and modification are given. The petrolatum used is of a short fiber variety. The *mineral oil* is of the light "cosmetic grade," sometimes called 65/80 viscosity. *Petrolatum TG* mentioned is a synthetic type of petrolatum made from petrolatum, mineral oil and/or wax and sold by suppliers to bakers as trough grease. Oxycholesterin or absorption base creams should be preserved suitably.

WHY WOMEN BUY STOCKINGS

FRED THEILE, president of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., is authority for the following interesting example of sales psychology.

A prominent psychologist obtained from a manufacturer stockings of the identical quality. He selected 12 salesmen and had them sell these stockings to 250 women. Each salesman had 4 sets of stockings to sell, which were identical with one exception—each of the four sets of stockings was scented with a different perfume. One set was scented with Narcissus, another was scented with a Bouquet Odor, a third was scented with a Fruity Odor, while the fourth remained natural. The results of the sales showed 52 per cent of the women purchased the stockings with the Narcissus Odor, 26 per cent of the women selected the Bouquet, while 14 per cent selected the Fruity scented stockings. Only 8 per cent selected the stockings with the natural odor.

OLD AND NEW LABELS

A STRIKING example of how an old, well established product changed its name to comply with the labeling requirements of the new federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act in such a way as to preserve the good will value of its old name is furnished by the C. A. Mosso Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

MOSSO'S

Oil of Salt

First aid

Soothing Non-irritating

VALUABLE IN TREATMENT OF Minor Cuts, Bruises, Sunburn, Minor Scalds or Burns, Insect Bites, Poison Ivy, Tired and Aching Feet, Muscular Strains, etc.

DIRECTIONS

Apply directly to injured part with gauze or absorbent cotton. For Sprains rub in like liniment.

C. A. MOSSO LABORATORIES

SOLE MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

The old label with Name in Red. The name of the product had to be changed

For many years Oil of Salt has been known to druggists, physicians, industries and the public. It contains no salt and so it was decided to change it to Oil-O-Sol. E. B. Penney, head of the laboratories, says concerning the change:

"In Oil-O-Sol our product will have a name much more in keeping with its true character and use. This move has been considered on several occasions, but the revision of our label and carton descriptions gives us the best chance we have had to take the step.

MOSSO'S

Oil-O-Sol

Formerly Oil of Salt

Net content 4 fluid ounces

CONTAINS: Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Camphor, Oils of Sassafras, Spearmint and Eucalyptus, rendered physically compatible by exclusive process.

AN INHIBITORY ANTISEPTIC FOR USE AS A WET DRESSING

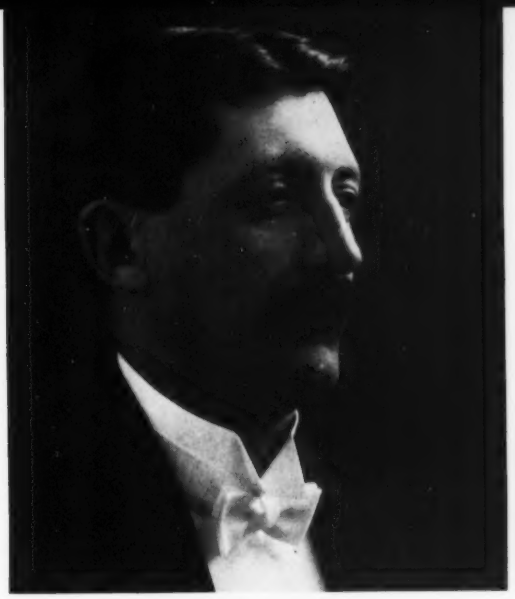
Minor cuts, burns and scalds and as a palliative in bruises, sunburn, non-venomous insect bites, poison ivy, tired and aching feet, muscular strains, etc.

Read directions on reverse side of bottle.

C. A. MOSSO LABORATORIES

SOLE MANUFACTURERS CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

New label—Directions for use given on a separate label on the reverse side of the container



Originally Alois von Isakovics planned to carve out his career in South America. A chance meeting in New York City completely altered his plans and led him to concentrate his talents in the field of synthetic organic chemistry.

A Pioneer in Developing American Aromatic Chemicals

Influence of Alois von Isakovics, who died at 43, on the industry emphasized as his company celebrates its fiftieth anniversary

IN the year 1886 a quiet, studious young man by the name of Alois von Isakovics came to America to avoid a career which he detested in the Austrian army. Three years later he established a company which played a significant role in the development of the American aromatic chemical industry. This year marks the fiftieth anniversary of the business he established which for twenty-two years has been under the direction of Mrs. von Isakovics.

BORN IN PRAGUE IN 1870

Alois von Isakovics was born in Prague in 1870 of cultured, influential parents. Back of him was an illustrious family tradition; his great grandfather was a distinguished bishop and for his services to the state he was awarded a title of nobility. His father was judge advocate in the Austrian army. Favored by fortune at birth, tragedy came into his life at the age of six years when his mother died. After his mother's death, his grandmother took charge of the home and family consisting of himself, his father and a sister. They lived in this way until he had completed his education at the University of Vienna.

The death of his mother and the troubled times of his early boyhood all had a profound effect on the boy. As a child he was eager, studious and precocious, spending much of his time reading books on science, on chemistry and on travel. The travel books of Friedrich Gersticker on America particularly fascinated him.

WHY HE CAME TO AMERICA

At that time aristocratic young men either sought a career in the army or entered the professions. Professional life did not appeal to him. As a child he had seen soldiers, many of them; and he didn't like the work they were called upon to do. So, when a career which he detested in the army was offered to him, he decided to find a place for himself in the new world doing the things he liked best to do. He was well educated for his years, particularly in chemistry; he spoke several languages fluently and he had faith in himself. So at the age of 16 years he set sail for New York City. At first he planned to go to California and after that to South America. That ambition might have been carried out and his services lost to the United States but for a peculiar incident.

Instead of going to California immediately he sought and found employment in New York City with the R. H. MacDonald Drug Co. making vinegar bitters. Their chemist had left, taking with him the formula. His knowledge of chemistry, his aptness in analysis and his practical sense enabled the new chemist to duplicate the formula and the firm was thus able to continue making the product. The pay was small and the hours were long; but despite this the young man devoted his spare time to study—preparing himself for the career he envisioned. His work did not totally pass unnoticed; for at the same home where he lived there was a charming young woman from Virginia. She was attracted by the quiet, earnest, studious young man with his wholesome ideals just as he was attracted by her grace, her culture, her sympathy and her understanding.

The young woman was Miss Mary Upshur Sturges, a descendant on her mother's side, of Abel Parker Upshur of Richmond, Va., Secretary of the Navy in President Tyler's cabinet, who a few years later followed Daniel Webster as Secretary of State. The family was of distinguished Virginia lineage traced back directly to John Rolfe and Princess Natoaka more generally known as Pocahontas, and included numerous distinguished men in the public life of Virginia, Maryland and the nation. Prior to that the ancestry has been traced back to Baron Fairfax of Scotland in the thirteenth century. On her father's side the ancestry has been traced back

Mrs. Mary Upshur von Isakovics is a descendant of Pocahontas in a direct line which included distinguished men in the service of the nation. Since the death of her husband 22 years ago, she has directed the company he founded.

to the time of Edward I. The first Sturges in America settled in Massachusetts in 1634. This line included a Connecticut Supreme Court judge and a member of the Congress under the Confederation which obtained the independence of the United States. Other members of the family served in the Revolution, a fact of which, as a Daughter of the Revolution, Mrs. von Isakovics is justly proud. She is also a Daughter of the Confederacy.

With a family background rich in tradition and with the cultural influence of aristocratic Virginia, it was natural that her interests turned to art. Cooper Union, New York City, then offered a splendid course; and it was while studying there that she happened to be staying at the same house with Mr. von Isakovics.

A warm friendship developed; and after Miss Sturges was graduated from art school they were married in the quaint little Episcopal church known as the "Little Church Around the Corner."

PLUNGES INTO BUSINESS FOR HIMSELF

Well-paying jobs were scarce, so Mr. von Isakovics, encouraged by his wife, decided to plunge into business for himself. Thus was born in a loft in 123rd Street, New York City, in the year 1889, what is now known as the Synfleur Scientific Laboratories. The name Synfleur is a composite of two words: "synthetic" and the French "fleur." The distinctive trade mark was created by Mrs. von Isakovics.

It was a courageous step to take. At that time and for many years afterwards, the long established houses of Switzerland, Germany, France and Holland were the chief sources of supply for aromatic chemicals and perfumers' materials. Friends advised against making the venture. Mr. von Isakovics' father offered to send money to pay for a passage back to Austria; but the young man with the vision of a pioneer foresaw the possibilities of making and selling American-made aromatic chemicals. At first, flavors, including powdered flavors, were made. Then a few medicines and some finished perfumes were added for which there was a demand. These were sold through agents.

So strong was the prejudice in favor of imported perfumers' aromatic chemicals that it was not until 1900 that their manufacture in America could be undertaken in a serious way. But in that year the ice was definitely broken. Constantly confronting defeat but never recognizing it, Mr. von Isakovics kept on making a few of the aromatic chemicals most used by flavor manufacturers and perfumers and also through the complex steps of analysis and synthesis created synthetic floral odors and novelties.

WHY THE BUSINESS MOVED TO MONTICELLO

Frail physically, Mr. von Isakovics so taxed his strength by continuous driving work, that the winter of 1904 found him in the office of the distinguished Dr. Lederle. After a thorough examination the physician issued a startling ukase: either get out of New York City into the mountains or plan for a funeral in six months. With characteristic decision a place in the mountains not too far from New York was located; and thus it happened that in January, 1904, in the coldest part of the winter the business was moved to Monticello, N. Y. Here Mrs. von Isakovics established the artistic setting of homes and laboratories where the business has grown. The prescription worked. In the rigorous climate Mr. von Isakovics completely recovered his health.

Each year the number of products was increased. Imperceptibly it grew to two, three, six and seven hundred items. The force of advertising was used to spread the gospel of American-made aromatic chemicals and perfumers' materials in general and Synfleur materials in particular. One advertisement occupied 48 pages—the largest single advertisement ever to appear in *The American Perfumer*. As a result Synfleur products became known in the United States and in China, in Australia, in Japan and in Africa and elsewhere; and despite the terrific competition of imported products they were selling in increasing volume.

WORLD WAR OPPORTUNITY

Then came 1914 and the World War. When shipments from abroad were delayed or cut off, many American houses turned for the first time to the Synfleur Laboratories and found out that there was merit in its American made aromatic chemicals and perfumers' materials. It was a golden opportunity—a chance such as seldom comes to a man—the big moment for which 25 years of patient struggle had been a prelude.

But just as he was about to realize the fruits of his labor and see his dream of his American-made aromatic chemicals receiving recognition, death claimed him. Undoubtedly he died of a broken heart. When he came to America, he became a

naturalized American. He liked its freedom. Since boyhood he detested war. He cast aside a tempting offer to make picric acid for the Allies; he didn't want to make one cent by lending his skill to the production of an explosive to kill boys. He was American in thought, in action and in ideals; but his name suggested a Teutonic origin. On the sensitive man the rising tide of war hysteria against Germans and Austrians in the United States had a telling effect. He could tell people that he had no sympathy with the aims or methods of the Central powers or that he detested war and was wholeheartedly American; but they wouldn't believe him.

Mayor Luis de Hoyos

Alois von Isakovics, Jr.

The war visibly depressed him; and on the fifth day of June, 1917, he died at the age of 43 years.

Thus ended the career of one of America's pioneers in the aromatic chemical industry. A remarkable library in French, German and English which he left is mute tribute to his scholarship. By the age of 43 years he had lectured for years at Columbia and Lehigh universities and several other institutions of learning; the noted chemists, Prof. Charles P. Chandler and Col. M. T. Bogert, and other scholars sought his friendship and paid tribute to his work in synthetic chemistry. He had contributed to standard works on chemistry, one of which, *Industrial Chemistry* by Allen Rogers, is used as a text in colleges; he had written numerous technical articles and had built up a business world-wide in scope.

WIDOW CONTINUES BUSINESS

It was his wish that his work be continued; and so Mrs. von Isakovics immediately stepped into his place as president; and for 22 years has directed the business. Not only has she continued the business but she has seen the torch he helped to light taken up and carried on by others who together have made the American aromatic chemical industry what it is today. Employees who have been with the company almost since it was started honor her; for she not only directed a complex business but she also brought up three daughters and a son at the same time. Her son, Alois von Isakovics, vice-president, has been learning the business since completing his education and now devotes his entire time to it, admirably following in the footsteps of his father. Her son-in-law, Mayor Luis de Hoyos of Monticello, is secretary and has been associated in the management of the business since 1910.

CHRISTMAS AT CHAIN STORES

FROM records made of the last Christmas season, it would seem that the manufacturer who promotes the Christmas appeal in his "5 & 10¢" items to the fullest extent this year is going to be the happiest when final figures roll in.

It was estimated that last year Christmas purchases were about $100,000,000 over and above normal monthly purchases in syndicate stores. All items benefit from added Christmas purchases, but the items that do best are those which carry the Christmas tie-up, either through packaging, display, advertising or store promotion. And it is up to the manufacturer to do the packaging, advertising and assist in point-of-sale displays if he wants to get the most out of the holiday business.

Cosmetic ensembles of creams, powders, rouge, lipstick, etc., nail polish kits, and perfumes are among the most popular Christmas items.

One of the best means of making a Christmas item out of an everyday item or combination of items is the use of a special Christmas box. Or a piece of Christmas overwrap, which can be discarded after the season, can be used. Or special labels, tags, display cartons, etc., will impart the Christmas atmosphere.

At the present time, the color and styling of Christmas packaging fall into either one of two types:—the traditional, which calls for reds and greens and "Santa Claus," wreaths, bells, etc.; or the modern, which uses various different color combinations (blue and silver being a favorite) and designs which are stylized renditions of the popular Christmas symbols or other motifs which simply "dress up" the item. The latter is the most popular in toilet preparations and cosmetics.

Windows and counter cards, posters, end counter arches and other display pieces are important parts of a manufacturer's Christmas campaign. They should be of first class workmanship in order to warrant the consideration of the store manager who uses or does *not* use the displays, as he sees fit. Dealer advertising should stress the usefulness of the display, different ways of placing it, and adequate instructions.

Both dealer and general advertising should stress the Christmas appeal and should be released *early*. Pacquin Labs., for example, effectively jogged store managers with "Did YOU know that Pacquins is a Christmas item too? A steady seller all year round, Pacquins Hand Cream . . . has appeal as a dainty extra gift for the stocking," etc. Dealer advertising should begin during the summer when store managers are placing early orders and should continue up to Christmas. General advertising should begin in November and run up to Christmas.

A check-up of delivery arrangements is something no manufacturer should overlook in considering his plans for Christmas. Re-orders must be filled as promptly as human ability and modern machinery will permit. A re-order that arrives too late to supply a flighty customer demand is a dead weight for the retailer.—*Abstracted from The Syndicate Store Supplier.*

OIL CANANGA JAVA

*Main producing regions . . . Distillation in Bantam and Cheribon and comparative properties of the oils**

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Distillation of cananga oil in Bantam, West Java, is a family affair. Stills are usually found in back corners of bamboo huts such as those shown above. Flowers are charged into stills like the one shown in the middle. Note the crude condenser.

The stills are often half filled with condensation water from a previous distillation. Below is another view of the condenser and the Florentine flasks which are usually nothing more than regular beer bottles with a hole just above the bottom.

THERE are two main producing regions of cananga oil in Java:

1. The Province of Bantam, with Serang as center, in the western part of Java, about 80 kilometers from Batavia. Originally, all Java cananga oils were produced in the Province of Bantam but today only about half originate in this region, the other half coming from Cheribon. Because of the cruder process of distillation employed in Bantam, this quality is considered inferior to the oils distilled in—

2. The Province of Cheribon on the north coast of Java, about 250 kilometers east of Batavia. This quality is considered finer, probably because of better stills and more careful methods of distillation.

DISTILLATION IN BANTAM

Distillation is an old established home industry in which the entire family participates. The very crude, copper stills are usually set up in the corner of a dark palm thatched, bamboo hut in the back yard behind the living quarters. The women and children cast an occasional glance at the flow of the distillate and the open fire beneath the still, kindling it when necessary with wood, while the men collect and store the oil. This goes on leisurely day and night, aside from the regular work in the house and in the fields.

Before being distilled, the flowers are crushed—one of the main reasons why Bantam cananga oils are inferior to Cheribon oils. The natives firmly believe that without previous crushing, the flowers do not give their full yield of oil. Anyone who has had occasion to study production of ylang ylang oil in Réunion, Madagascar, etc., knows how carefully all damaged flowers must be eliminated from the distillation material. In Bantam the crushed flowers are charged into the stills which are half filled with condensation water from the previous distillation. The condensers are very crude and inefficient, which undoubtedly causes some loss of oil. They consist of straight bamboo or copper pipe leading through an earthen pot filled with water. When the cooling water in this pot becomes

* *Continued from June 1939 issue.*

In Cheribon, north Java, the flowers are not crushed after picking—one reason for superiority of oil from this region.

too hot, cold water is added. Distillation is carried out very slowly and lasts from thirty-six to forty-eight hours, with the result that the oils usually develop that typically burnt and "leathery" odor so typical of Bantam cananga oils. There is hardly any resemblance between oil and flowers.

The Florentine flask often consists only of a beer bottle containing a hole just above the bottom. It stands in a pot filled with condensation water. During the night, the distiller sometimes falls asleep, the fire goes down and is rekindled by some sleepy member of the family. Thus, distillation is not regular and the oil in each bottle is different.

The yield of oil varies; it depends upon season, condition of the flowers and the care employed during distillation. It ranges from 0.5 to 1 per cent but might sometimes be higher.

The distiller sells his oil in bottles to local native middlemen who bulk the small lots, filter the bulkings and finally sell them to other middlemen through whom the oil finally reaches the exporters in Batavia.

DISTILLATION IN CHERIBON

As in the Bantam region, production of cananga oil in Cheribon is entirely in native or Chinese hands. However, in Cheribon much oil is produced on a cooperative basis, while the Bantam oil is entirely distilled by small individual operators and their families.

CHERIBON OILS SUPERIOR

As to quality, the Cheribon oils are undoubtedly superior and, therefore, usually demand a premium of 10 per cent. The Cheribon oils resemble, at least to a certain degree, the odor of the living cananga flowers, while the disparity between flowers and Bantam oils is so wide that the layman would scarcely recognize any relationship. The Cheribon oils more closely approach the type of the lower grades of ylang ylang oils, although they are harsher and for this reason seem to have more odor value in soap work.

The superiority of the Cheribon oils over the Bantam oils is caused by several factors:

1. In Cheribon the flowers are not crushed before distillation.
2. In Bantam wild-growing "buffalo" cananga ("karbouw"), which has a harsh and rather unpleasant note, is sometimes mixed into the distillation material.
3. In Cheribon the flowers are distilled for only about twenty-four hours, while in Bantam distillation is "pushed" up to forty-eight hours, with the result that the true flower note is almost entirely lost.
4. The stills used in Cheribon are mostly of a more advanced type. They consist of simple galvanized iron drums of 300 to 400 liters capacity, provided with a small manhole for charging and discharging the flowers, and are mounted on a brick hearth. The fire is directly beneath the stills.
5. The Cheribon stills are equipped with much more efficient condensers, several of which are sometimes immersed in a water tank of about 10 cu. meters. Since not all stills are working simultaneously, condensation is quite thorough.

There are a number of native or Chinese "financiers," owners of several stills, all installed in one building, which are rented out to several distillers. Such an operator holds the license for distilling and supervises distillation so that no adulteration of oil can take place. The still owner also reserves the right to purchase the oil produced by the small distillers. Often he advances money to the latter who give credit to the flower collectors, and the latter, in turn, advance money to the tree owners. After the oil is distilled, the still owner takes it over and settles accounts with the distillers. All assertions to the contrary, there is not one distiller in the Cheribon or Bantam region producing more than 100 kilos of cananga oil. The still owners finally sell the oil to Chinese or native middlemen who, in turn, supply the brokers and oil exporters in Bantam. In Cheribon most of the cananga oil passes through the hands of a powerful Chinese middleman, a wealthy, elderly gentleman who is an important factor in the production of cananga oil.

ADULTERATION: PAST AND PRESENT

In years past, oil of cananga was frequently adulterated with all kinds of fatty oils, such as cocoanut, castor and sesame oil, which latter does not congeal so easily in the freezing test for fatty oils.

Since about ten years ago, kerosene and even heavy lubricating oil (gear oil) have been employed for cutting cananga oil. Nowadays, however, every shipment of cananga oil exported from Java is carefully controlled by the Government Analytical Laboratories in Buitenzorg. The presence of fatty oils is tested for by freezing out and by determining the residue upon steam distillation.[3] The presence of kerosene or lubricating oil can be detected by distillation and oxidation with concentrated sulphuric acid. While the Government is thus able to prevent shipment of adulterated

[3] When rectified by steam distilling, normal oils usually show a residue of 2.5 to 4 per cent. The ester value of this residue varies between 35 and 100 while the acid value ranges from 0.5 to 6.

oils, it is not always in position to punish the really guilty party because the oil has changed hands so often before a sample reaches the control laboratories.

PROPERTIES OF JAVA CANANGA OIL

According to D. R. Koolhaas and P. A. Rowaan[1] of the Government Laboratories in Buitenzorg, the properties of Cheribon cananga oil and Bantam cananga oil are not very different. Usually the Bantam oils have a lower gravity and a lower ester content, which is to be expected from the cruder methods and longer distillation employed by the native distillers in the Bantam region.

The constants of the two types of cananga oil vary between the following limits:

Specific Gravity at 15° C:	0.908 to 0.925
Optical Rotation:	—15° to —40°
Refractive Index at 20° C:	1.495 to 1.505
Acid Value:	0.5 to 2
Ester Value:	15 to 35
Residue upon steam distillation:	Not higher than 5%
Solubility in 95% alcohol:	Soluble in 1 to 3 volumes; opalescent to turbid with further addition.

Genuine samples collected by the writer during his stay in Java show the following properties:

OIL CANANGA BANTAM

	I.	II.
Specific Gravity at 15°C:	0.915	0.913
Optical Rotation:	—18°45′	—16°37′
Refractive Index at 20°C:	1.5001	1.4999
Saponification Value:	14.9	15.2
Solubility at 20°C:	Not clearly soluble in 90% alcohol up to 10 volumes.	Soluble in 0.5 volumes of 95% alcohol; cloudy in more.

OIL CANANGA CHERIBON

	I.	II.
Specific Gravity at 15°C:	0.921	0.923
Optical Rotation:	—29°58′	—26°55′
Refractive Index at 20°C:	1.5018	1.5030
Saponification Value:	29.9	29.9
Solubility at 20°C:	Not clearly soluble in 90% alcohol up to 10 volumes.	Soluble in 0.5 volumes of 95% alcohol; cloudy in more.

Java cananga oil is packed in galvanized drums of 50 to 100 kilos, sometimes in tins of different content. The oils are exported usually via Tandjong Priok; sometimes a few hundred kilos are shipped directly from Cheribon. Most of the Bantam oils and the bulk of the Cheribon oils find their way to Batavia.

EXPORT FIGURES

Exports between 1926 and the present day have fluctuated between about ten to twenty-two tons per year. Since 1931 there has been a steady increase, which in 1937 reached 22.788 kilos and in 1938, 15.631 kilos. The United States is by far

[1] *Les Parfums de France*, 15 (1937), 245-247.

Boys of the village are hired by native tree owners to pick the flowers often with money advanced to them by the middlemen

the most important consumer of Java cananga oil.

It is not our intention to go into details of its chemical composition which has been fully described in the classical textbook of Gildemeister and Hoffmann *Die Ätherischen Öle*. Suffice to point out here that it differs only quantitatively from that of ylang ylang oil. The latter contains more of the lower boiling esters, while cananga oil consists mainly of high boiling sesquiterpenes (cadinene), sesquiterpene alcohols (farnesol), and probably sesquiterpene hydrates. The lower boiling fractions of cananga oil show a relatively low ester number; they consist mainly of alcohols and in this respect, as well as in regard to odor, cananga oil differs markedly from ylang ylang oil.

RECTIFIED CANANGA OIL

Oil of cananga, after being shipped from Java, is sometimes rectified in European and American essential oil factories with a view to improving its quality. There is a loss of about 25 per cent connected with rectification, and such oils contain less of the high boiling constituents. Their specific gravity and saponifiable matter are lower.

Oils of our own manufacture vary between the following limits:

Specific Gravity at 15°C:	0.904 to 0.907
Optical Rotation:	—12°30′ to —31°30′; usually —15° to —20°
Refractive Index at 20°C:	1.4951 to 1.4980; usually around 1.4970
Saponification Value:	4.7 to 16.8; usually 5 to 12
Solubility at 20°C:	Soluble in 9.5 volumes of 90% alcohol and more to not clearly soluble in 10 volumes of 90% alcohol.

Rectified oils, though perhaps somewhat less flowery and of less fixation value, offer the advantage of better solubility and water-white color which makes them suitable for preparations where such features are desired.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

SOAP Department

USES OF LANOLIN IN SOAP MAKING

Its stability and emollient effect of particular value in toilet and special soaps and shaving creams

by PAUL I. SMITH

PHARMACEUTICAL lanolin is pale yellowish in color and has a low acid value usually 1 mg. KOH per g., and a faint, somewhat goaty, but not objectionable odor when in low concentration. This odor can, however, be removed by suitable means (see *French Patent 585,016*, which claims to deodorize wool fat by treatment with sulphur dioxide under pressure). The lanolin recommended is the anhydrous variety, and should be U.S.P. The better the grade used, the better the effect.

TWO VALUABLE PROPERTIES

Wool fat has at least two most important characteristics which make it particularly useful in the manufacture of toilet and special soaps. In the first place, it is unusually stable and does not readily turn rancid as so many super-fatting agents do. In the second place, lanolin has an excellent emollient effect. Most authorities agree that lanolin is absorbed by the skin and that probably is the reason for its common use as an ingredient in pharmaceuticals which have a definite dermatological action. Such medicaments as colloidal sulphur, resorcin, benzyl benzoate, Peru balsam, boric acid and glycerine, etc., are frequently used in conjunction with lanolin.

In the case of shaving creams containing an excess of stearic acid, the presence of lanolin has a beneficial action when used in conjunction with boric acid to lower the pH of the cream. A writer in *Seifensieder-Zeitung* 65, 21 (1938) recommends the addition of 0.2 per cent menthol dissolved in twice this amount of alcohol and he also states that lanolin and lecithin make the lather thicker if used in the proper proportions. Lanolin is also present in several brushless cream recipes, but care has to be taken to use exactly the right proportions, otherwise there is danger of the preparation being rendered somewhat sticky.

IN COLD MADE SOAPS

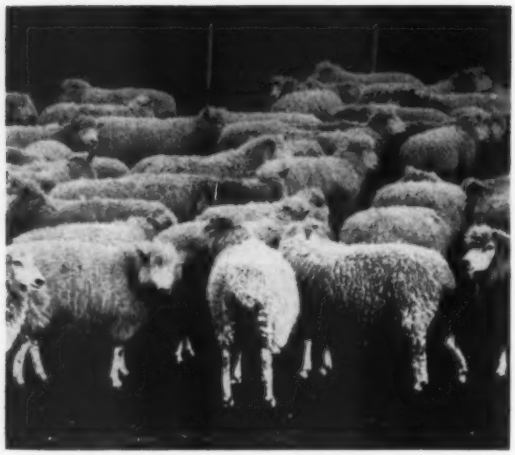
Lanolin can be incorporated not only with milled soaps, but also with cold made soaps. The amount present varies from 2 to 5 per cent, but it is not advisable to use above 5 per cent owing to the difficulty of masking the slight but persistent animal smell. When 2 per cent of lanolin is present in a soap, it has a tendency to add body to the lather and render it more persistent. This is a distinct advantage in the case of shaving creams, but it may not be so desirable for toilet soaps where a clinging lather makes the skin somewhat sticky and difficult to rinse.

USED WITH SUPER-FATTING AGENTS

If desired, lanolin can be used in conjunction with other super-fatting agents, such as olive oil, cocoanut oil, waxes, cholesterin, lecithin, etc. With the latter a particularly good result can be obtained. Lanolin also mixes very well with ethanolamine soaps, and a number of shaving preparations made up of these emulsions contain varying amounts of lanolin, from 1 to 4 per cent, which supplies an excellent and much needed lubricant to the skin and also reduces the tendency of the soap lather to absorb the natural oil from the skin.

Although lanolin may justly claim to be a very valuable super-fatting agent for high-grade toilet soaps, beauty preparations, etc., its use is attended by one or two drawbacks.

First of all, its odor can be objectionable and may, under certain conditions prove difficult to mask. Then again, it is exceptionally difficult to saponify and is, therefore, no use at all for neu-



The wool fat or lanolin is separated from the sheep's wool after shearing either by soap solution or alcoholic solution.

tralizing the alkali that is set free when the soap hydrolyzes in water. Thirdly, lanolin often proves difficult to mix with the soap in the mill and streaky results are occasionally obtained.

None of these disadvantages are, however, unsurmountable and they do not offset the excellent properties of lanolin, or outweigh its usefulness as an emollient and lubricant.

MARKING INK FOR GLASS

For writing permanently on laboratory glassware, an effective marking ink of which glycerine is an important constituent, is easily compounded and should find considerable application.

The ink, which is green in color, is made by mixing equal parts of chromic oxide with powdered lead borate. The powders are stirred into a mixture of equal parts of water, alcohol and glycerine, the amount of liquid varying with the consistency desired. The ink is applied to the glass test-tube, flask, beaker or such with a pen. When the ink is dry, the glass is warmed in the yellow flame of an adjusted Bunsen burner, then heated to red-hot in a blue flame. The glass is finally allowed to cool, using the yellow flame to slowly lower the temperature and prevent unequal stresses in the glass.

This ink cannot be used on heavy, cast-glass equipment such as dessicators, battery jars, etc.

GLYCERINE IN AIR CONDITIONING

With the rapid development of air conditioning as a major industry the unique properties of glycerine are finding new use as an agent for removing excessive moisture from the air, particularly during the summer months when the humidity is high. For many years glycerine has been valued and employed as a drying medium for gases. Since air is but a mixture of gases, technicians of the new industry of air conditioning have found that glycerine works as efficiently in air-conditioning plants as it does in gas producing units.

Glycerine is employed in air conditioning because it is a hygroscopic material which absorbs moisture without chemical reaction. It particularly fits into the needs of an air dehumidifier by being stable, non-corrosive, non-poisonous, non-combustible and capable of being readily re-concentrated. In a discussion, "Chemical Dehumidification of Air," *(Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering, 45:418, 1938)*, A. Weisselburg says of glycerine, "With such an absorbent it is therefore possible to remove much moisture and the corresponding amount of latent heat per unit weight of absorbent without much change in the dehumidified air."

Soap Materials Market

Tallow and Grease

Tallow, New York, Special, .05c. Edible, New York, .05⅜c. Yellow grease, New York, .04½c.-.04¾c. White grease, New York, .05¼c.-05⅜c.

Rosin, New York.

Gum B.	4.60	I	6.20
D	5.05	K	6.20
E	5.35	M	6.30
F	5.75	N	6.40
G	5.95	W. G.	7.15
H	6.20	W. W.	7.50

Starch, Pearl, per 100 lbs.	2.55 - 2.85
Starch, Powdered, per 100 lbs.	2.65 - 2.85
Stearic acid, single pressed, per lb.	.10 - .11
Stearic acid, double pressed, per lb.	.10½- .11½
Stearic acid, triple pressed, per lb.	.13¼- .14¼
Glycerine, C. P., per lb.	.14½- .15
Glycerine, dynamite, per lb.	nom.

Oils

Cocoanut, edible, per lb.	.08⅜
Cocoanut, Manila, crude, per lb.	.03⅛
Palm, Sumatra, per lb.	.0275
Palm, Niger, per lb.	.03¾- .03⅞
Palm, Kernel, per lb.	.036 nom.
Cotton, crude, per lb.	.08¼
Soya Bean, crude, per lb.	.061 - .065
Corn, crude, per lb.	.05⅝- .05⅞
Castor, blown, one-way drums	.10¼
Castor, No. 3, per lb.	.08¼
Peanut, crude, per lb.	.05⅝- .05¾
Peanut, refined per lb.	.08¾- .09
Olive, denatured, per gal.	.83 - .84
Olive Foots, prime green, per lb.	.07 - .07⅛

Chemicals

Soda, Caustic, 76 per cent, per 100 lbs.	2.95
Soda Ash, 58 per cent, per 100 lbs.	1.10
Potash, Caustic, 88@92 per cent, per lb.	.07
Potash Carbonate, 83@85 per cent, per lb.	.05½
Salt, common, fine, per ton	15.00 -19.70
Sulphuric acid, 60 degrees, per 100 lb.	1.25
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 lb.	1.50
Borax, crystals, 80 tons min., dlvd., ton	58.00
Borax, granular, 80 tons min., dlvd., ton	53.00
Zinc oxide, American, lead free, per lb.	.06¼- .07½

New Name for Gordon-Allen, Ltd.

The firm name of Gordon-Allen, Ltd., Oakland, Cal., soap manufacturing concern, has been changed to Par Soap Co., it has been announced by Theodore E. Allen, president. The reorganization followed the sale of C. E. Gordon's interest in the firm.

G. M. Schino is vice-president of the new company and William Newton is secretary-treasurer. Products of the company include: Par cake soap, Hallmark cake soap, Parma castile, Par granulated soap and Polka Dot bluing. The company was established in 1930 and markets its products in the eleven western states.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

FLAVORS Department

LABELING FLAVORING EXTRACTS

What to do and how to do it made clear by actual examples passed on by the Food and Drug Administration

by DR. J. W. SALE*

IN considering how best to bring to your attention the various requirements of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as they relate to flavoring extracts, it has seemed that the simplest way will be to take up some of the more important labeling provisions one by one, and to set forth in connection with each one, administrative rulings having an important bearing on the labeling of flavors. These rulings will be revised as clarifying court decisions are handed down. Nevertheless, they have solved many labeling problems at least temporarily, and should be of assistance.

MATERIAL FACTS—SEC. 201 (n)

This provision of the Act deals in part with labeling made necessary because the other labeling fails to reveal material facts.

Usually, it is unnecessary to state the proportion of each ingredient in the labeling of a flavor or other food. There may be some instances when the listing of an ingredient will be misleading unless an explanatory statement is made indicating that only a trace of it is present, if such is the case, or otherwise an explanation of its presence in an abnormally large or abnormally small amount. In one case it was estimated that only about 3.4 per cent of the total flavoring strength of a so-called "compound of vanillin" was due to true vanilla flavor and only about 0.5 per cent of the total flavoring strength was due to tonka extract. Under these circumstances it was held that in order to comply with the provisions of this section of the act, these facts should be conspicuously stated on the label.

GUARANTIES—SEC. 303 (c) (2)

It was held that the label statement "Guaranteed under the provisions of the pure food act of June 1938" constitutes misbranding under Regulation 303 (C), (h) which reads "No representation or suggestion that an article is guaranteed under the act shall be made in labeling."

It has seemed to us that the safest policy is to delete all references to any kind of guaranty from the label unless the basis and sponsorship for the guaranty is so clearly set forth as to leave no doubt that it has nothing to do with a guaranty under the act.

The words "Guaranteed to be pure and wholesome" which appeared on the side panel of a carton, were held to be capable of conveying an impression that the article is guaranteed under the act and the manufacturer was advised that the statement should be deleted or revised.

MISBRANDING—SEC. 403 (a)

Qualifying a misleading statement with the words "Formerly called" usually does not make the statement acceptable, as it is likely to continue to be misleading.

Unqualified names of fruits such as strawberry, raspberry, etc., which appear on a side panel of a flavor label and which refer to other articles, are misleading if the flavors of those other products are imitations. In the case of a label for an imita-

* *Senior Chemist, Food Div., Food and Drug Administration. Abstract from paper read before F.E.M.A.*

tion lemon mix which contained recipes for Tom Collins and Whiskey Sour on the side panel, the use of the names "Tom Collins" and "Whiskey Sour" was questioned since alcoholic beverages bearing these names are ordinarily acidulated with lemon juice.

The use of the term "pure" on the label of a flavoring extract is of questionable propriety if the article is artificially colored or contains a chemical preservative.

The statement "Possesses the aroma and flavor of the fresh fruit" is hardly applicable to citrus flavors which contain no fruit juice.

If labels of flavors carry vignettes they should not be false or misleading in any particular. In general, they should depict only the actual contents except where other pictorial matter could not by any possibility give rise to a misleading impression. For example, there would be no objection to a picture of a cake on the label of an imitation vanilla flavor but a picture of a vanilla bean on it would be misleading if the article contains no true vanilla. Purchasers would not expect the package to contain cake but would be misled by the picture of vanilla bean into thinking that it contains vanilla extract.

We do not believe that the letters "U. S. P." should be used in declaring vanillin present in food.

References in the labeling to U. S. Government, U. S. Department of Agriculture, or U. S. Food and Drug Administration are likely to be misleading, as they may be interpreted as implying government supervision of the packing of the product and government endorsement of the finished article.

NAME OF PRODUCT—SEC. 403 (b)

The name "Southern Fruits Flavor" was held to be misleading and therefore objectionable for a product stated to consist of syrup flavored with vanilla and imitation fruit flavors.

The word "Vanillarine" is not appropriate for a caramel colored solution of vanillin and coumarin.

The designation "Rock Candy Syrup" is considered to imply a syrup remaining after crystallization of "Rock Candy". This product is sometimes used in flavors and flavoring syrups.

Some of you manufacture flavoring bases such as the so-called nectars and other products which contribute important characteristics to the finished articles other than merely flavor and will be interested in a ruling on the name "Beverage Base." It was held that this name may be used to designate a preparation to be mixed with sugar and water to make a beverage, provided the name is accompanied by a conspicuous statement to the effect that the article is to be used with sugar.

IMITATION FLAVORS—SEC. 403 (c)

Under this provision the words in the name "Imitation Vanilla (Lemon, etc.) Flavor" should be displayed in type of uniform size and prominence.

Imitation flavoring extracts should be labeled with a list of ingredients as required under Section 403 (i) (2).

In deciding whether or not a particular synthetic flavoring extract is an imitation, its flavor, odor and appearance are compared with those of the corresponding genuine flavor. If the two articles are alike in these particulars, the synthetic flavoring will generally be classed as an imitation.

MISLEADING CONTAINERS—SEC. 403 (d)

This is a subject of particular interest to the flavoring extract industry because of the extensive use of so-called "panel" bottles, some forms of which may cause you to question their legality. Here it will be necessary to devote considerable time to a study of the application of this subsection to food containers which are in a borderline class and our investigations along this line have only started.

We are studying the so-called "North Dakota formula". In that formula a ratio is obtained which is used as a guide in determining whether or not bottles of two or four ounce capacity are deceptive. The North Dakota ruling based on the application of this formula is as follows:

NORTH DAKOTA FORMULA

"Bottles and similar containers of two and four ounce capacity whose ratio of

$$\frac{\text{apparent displacement volume}}{\text{capacity}}$$

is 1.5 or less are normal, while those whose ratios exceed 1.8 are deceptive to the purchaser and their use prohibited."

The ratio is obtained by making the weighings and calculations set forth below. There are included results on two 4 fl. oz. bottles, one of which we regard as acceptable and the other unacceptable.

MEASUREMENT OF BOTTLES (20°C)
(North Dakota Bulletin 40, August, 1933)

	Acceptable	Unacceptable
1. Tare bottle	4.86 ozs.	8.58 ozs.
2. Weight bottle plus water—in air	9.19 ozs.	12.78 ozs.
3. Weight bottle plus water—in water	2.92 ozs.	5.09 ozs.
4. Volume of panels (cc x .03518)	0.12 ozs.	1.30 ozs.
c Capacity of bottle (No. 2—No. 1)	4.33 ozs.	4.20 ozs.
d Displacement volume of bottle (No. 2—No. 3)	6.27 ozs.	7.69 ozs.
Apparent displacement volume (d plus No. 4)	6.39 ozs.	8.99 ozs.
Ratio $\frac{\text{d plus 4}}{\text{c}}$	1.48 ozs.	2.14 ozs.

MANUFACTURER OR DISTRIBUTOR—SEC. 403 (e) (1)

The underlying intent of this provision is that a package shall bear the name of some bona fide individual or firm who can be held responsible for the product under that label. A corporation may conceivably manufacture a food product under a registered fictitious name provided the firm whose name is registered actually has a place of business and does business under that name and can be held responsible.

In reply to an inquiry as to whether or not a particular firm whom we will designate as "A" could be regarded as the manufacturer, the firm was advised that neither the fact that the food is made in a separate room of the other firm's factory or

is produced under A's formula would in our opinion constitute a basis for the conclusion that A is the manufacturer. Neither would the fact that its manufacture is supervised by a superintendent employed and paid by A make A the manufacturer.

In the case of a food which was jointly manufactured by two corporations, it was held that the names of both manufacturing corporations should appear on the label in terms to make it clear that they assume responsibility as the joint manufacturers of the product.

NET CONTENTS—SEC. 403 (e) (2)

This provision requires that food in package form shall bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents in terms of weight, measure or numerical count.

Most of our informal opinions dealing with this subsection relate to the question of whether or not the statements of quantity of contents on specific labels meet the degree of conspicuousness required by Sec. 403 (f). However, the view has been expressed that the statement "not over 4 ounces" is not an accurate statement of quantity of contents since it does not tell just how much is in the bottle.

CONSPICUOUSNESS—SEC. 403 (f)

In enacting legislation relating to the labeling of food products as set forth in Sec. 403 Congress has been extremely specific. The word "prominently" is unqualified. In determining the degree of "conspicuousness" contemplated by the law, a comparison should be made with other labeling statements.

It seems clear from the terms of the act that the right of the consumer to full label information transcends in importance the desirability of maintaining a certain style of package.

The regulations under Sec. 403 (F) point out that a flavor may be misbranded by reason of failure of the required information to appear on the main panel or panels of the label. In other words, it is a question of fact in each case whether or not the requirements of the law will be met if the label information does not appear on the main panel. The regulations do make it clear, we believe, that if the main display panel or panels of a label bear all of the required information in a conspicuous manner, there can be no question but that the requirements of the law in this particular are met. In the case of a particular label on which the distributor's name, although appearing on the side panel, was free from surrounding reading matter, we were not disposed to take exception to its position provided a color of type is used which contrasts more with the background. However, the distributor's name in the same position on another package where a lot of other reading matter appears on the side or intermediate panel might not meet the requirements since the distributor's name might not stand out with that degree of conspicuousness above the rest of the reading matter that would insure its observation by the purchaser.

If the packer's or distributor's name on the side or intermediate panel is ever to have a claim to the degree of conspicuousness required, it would in our opinion be essential that it constitute the only printed matter on the intermediate panel and that it be in large bold type on a contrasting background and that there be no distracting pictorial or other design on that same intermediate panel.

PRINCIPAL PANEL

The question frequently arises as to what constitutes a principal panel. When a name of a flavor is prominently displayed on a panel of the label, that panel is held to be a principal panel and all of the mandatory labeling should be included.

Proper legibility of lists of ingredients can best be obtained by restricting the wording to the specific names of the ingredients. The names of flavors should preferably be directly followed by a statement of the ingredients.

An ingredient list was held not to be at all conspicuous because of the use of gold type against a red background. We have never regarded net weight statements in gold or silver letters against light colored background or light colored letters against gold or silver background as meeting requirements of conspicuousness because in some lights the statement is practically invisible.

STANDARDIZED FLAVORS—SEC. 403 (g)

While no flavoring extracts have been standardized as yet, lemon, orange, and vanilla extracts were included in the list of foods in Departmental announcement of February 15, 1939, which are exempted for a period of two years, from a declaration of the common or usual name of each ingredient. The purpose of this exemption is to permit the formulation and promulgation of standards of identity for the foods listed in the announcement. In the interim between June 25, 1939, and the date of the effective application of standards for these three flavoring extracts, the advisory definitions and standards issued under the old Federal Food and Drugs Act will be used as our guide in determining what flavors may properly be sold under the names lemon extract, orange extract, and vanilla extract. Non-alcoholic lemon and orange flavors containing five per cent of the corresponding citrus oil are held to be included in the exemption. Lemon, orange, and vanilla flavors for soda fountain and bottlers' use are not included unless they have the composition indicated above, which is seldom, if ever, the case. Imitation vanilla extracts and other imitation flavors are not exempted.

UNSTANDARDIZED FLAVORS—SEC. 403 (i) (1)

We have had very few inquiries about this subsection which requires that unstandardized flavors shall be labeled with the common or usual name of the flavor, if any there be. Apparently, manufacturers have little difficulty in deciding what are the common or usual names of their products.

In one instance we were asked whether a vanilla flavored mixture containing 13.82 per cent of sucrose and 22.00 per cent by volume of alcohol is an extract or a syrup. It was held that a mixture

of this composition does not contain sufficient sugar to be classed as a syrup, nor sufficient alcohol to be classed as an extract and that a more appropriate designation for it would be "Flavor".

Under the Food and Drugs Act of 1906 we have consistently pointed out that the unqualified word "Chocolate" is not properly descriptive when cocoa is used. We have not been disposed to object to such a designation as "Chocolate Flavored", since the flavor is contributed by the cocoa. Under the provisions of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, the same comments are applicable.

TWO OR MORE INGREDIENTS—SEC. 403 (i) (2)

Flavorings which are not standardized and which are fabricated from two or more ingredients must be labeled with the common or usual name of each such ingredient.

We believe that the act does not contemplate the listing on the labels of food flavors of such chemical names as acetyl methyl carbinol and ethyl oenanthate, as such names cannot be regarded as the common or usual names of these ingredients. On the other hand, the public is more or less familiar with some of the more common synthetic flavors such as vanillin and coumarin, with the various essential oils such as fennel, cinnamon, clove, bitter almond, etc., with true flavors derived from plant material or fruits such as maple flavor, strawberry flavor, etc., and with such usual ingredients of flavors or imitation flavors as sugar, water, alcohol, glycerol, phosphoric acid, citric acid, and tartaric acid. We are of the opinion that all such substances with which the public is more or less familiar and which are defined in dictionaries should be listed by their specific names on the labels of food flavors and imitations which come under this section.

The listing of the other ingredients referred to above which bear complex chemical names and with which the public is unfamiliar, can serve no useful purpose and such names cannot be regarded as the common or usual names of the ingredients within the meaning of the act. Under these circumstances it is not our purpose to take regulatory action against imitation food flavors which describe such constituents as ethyl oenanthate and other esters bearing unfamiliar names, diacetyl and other ketones bearing unfamiliar names, and heliotropin and other aldehydes bearing unfamiliar names, as artificial flavor consisting of synthetic esters, ketones, and aldehydes. Vegetable extractives bearing unusual names such as phoenugreek, lovage, Balsam poplar buds, Balm Gilead buds, etc., may properly be described as extractive matter from seeds, roots, bark, etc., as the case may be.

The other constituents which bear such common or usual names as vanillin, coumarin, clove oil, coffee, licorice, malt, cocoa, sugar, water, phosphoric acid, etc., should be listed by their specific names. Such of these ingredients as are artificial flavors should be described as such.

If water is one of the ingredients entering into the fabrication of a food, it should appear in the list of ingredients unless it is substantially eliminated in the course of the manufacturing process. The words "Aqua Pure" should not be substituted for the word "Water".

The presence of caramel may be declared on the labels of flavors as "Colored with caramel", "Caramel color", or "Artificially colored".

The name "Imitation Conc. Black Walnut Base" which was listed as an ingredient of an imitation black walnut flavor, is not a specific ingredient.

"Fruit acid" is a collective name and the term "Citric acid" or the name of whatever particular acid is present should be used in preference.

"Gum emulsion" is not a specific name and should be changed to "Gum acacia," "Cottonseed oil", or whatever ingredients are contained in the gum emulsion.

The term "Glycerated sugar syrup" is not a specific name and should be changed to "Glycerine, sugar and water".

In a mixture of lime juice and salt, the label should declare the presence of salt as such.

If sugar syrup, containing not more than 35 per cent of water, is used in flavors or other food mixtures, we are not inclined to take exception to declaring its presence as an ingredient of such food as "Sugar Syrup", in lieu of "Sugar and Water" but the unqualified term "Syrup" may have other connotations and should not be used.

ARTIFICIAL FLAVORING—SEC. 403 (k)

Vanillin and coumarin should always be declared in a manner to show their artificial character.

We have not been disposed to take exception to the designation of added coal tar color in such terms as "Certified food color added", "Added color", or equally informative statements in lieu of "Artificial color added". It is felt that from many years familiarity with the use of coal tar colors in foods, the public is aware that such colors are artificial. Caramel may be stated as caramel color.

Neither the act nor the regulations mention any percentage below which it is not necessary to declare a preservative. In our opinion, if an amount of sodium benzoate which is detectable by the usual applicable tests is present, it is required to be properly declared.

An appropriate statement of the presence of benzoic acid is "Preserved with benzoic acid".

Sodium sulphite and sodium bisulphite are regarded in the same category as sulphur dioxide from the standpoint of the labeling requirements.

USE OF COLORS—SEC. 405 (b)

Only those coal-tar colors may be used in foods, drugs, or cosmetics that are from batches of such colors certified by the Food and Drug Administration as harmless and suitable for such use. The law, in dealing with this problem, requires that both coal-tar colors themselves and coal-tar colors mixed with harmless diluents shall be subjected to the certification procedure.

Any harmless vegetable dye may be used in flavors or other food. There is no system of certification in the case of vegetable dyes.

IMPROVING PRODUCTION

by RALPH H. AUCH, A.B. CH.E.

FILLING STEMS

Casual observation indicates there are still many bottom discharge filling tubes in use on semi-automatic and fully-automatic vacuum filling machines. Such stems discharge the liquid violently into the bottom of the container and agitate the liquid unduly. This results in excessive loss if the product is particularly volatile.

Moreover, due to agitation, the filler must be run relatively slowly to allow the liquid to come to rest as it nears the filling point. Otherwise, the containers are not uniformly filled. This is doubly true if the liquid foams freely.

By replacing the bottom discharge filling tubes with tubes that discharge in a spray against the side walls of the container, the filler speed can frequently be increased materially. On one automatic filler replacing the tubes permitted increasing the speed from 54 to 72 bottles per minute. On another, the suggested replacement resulted in smoother operation and more uniform fill height at 70 containers per minute than previously was obtained at a speed of 56 per minute.

UNIFORMS

With the open door and the welcome sign hanging out where the no admittance sign formerly hung in a constantly increasing number of plants, the matter of uniforms becomes of greater importance. Those plants visited, whether large or small, that do not make the wearing of uniforms mandatory give, by contrast, the appearance and impression of being quite run down at the heels.

The argument that "when employees are wearing uniforms they are not afforded the opportunity to wear out old clothes" can best be countered with "the accident hazard is materially reduced by uniforms." Another out is the adoption of smocks for girls and coveralls for men to be worn right over their street clothes.

As for choice of colors, all white or all green or blue or green each with white piping or beige with green piping for women and grey, white or khaki for men have worked out well.

Currently, the female employees wear beige with green piping except for foreladies who wear all green for ready identification and easy spotting. Men who come in contact with the product wear white, while mechanics and others more liable to soiling, such as receiving and shipping men, wear khaki with white trim. Foremen are carefully fitted with white trousers and double-breasted coats.

The following scheme of furnishing uniforms works satisfactorily. Stock the women's uniforms and sell two for the cost of one. Arrange with a conveniently located merchant to stock the men's since so many sizes and sleeve and trouser lengths

Uniforms such as those worn by male employees at the Coty plant speak well for the cleanliness of the establishment

are demanded. Issue purchase authorizations, the employee paying for one and the merchant billing the plant for the second.

Currently, a laundry owns the uniforms. The employee has a payroll deduction made for the laundering cost of the first while the cost of the second change of the week is absorbed. More than two uniforms per week, whether for male or female, can be had only by authorization of the respective supervisors. The laundering cost of any additional uniforms is absorbed.

The women's clean uniforms are stocked by sizes, while the men's are issued by clock number, sewn in the neck, as they are reasonably well fitted. Uniforms are issued at definite hours on definite days except for the authorized extras issued at any time.

HOURLY VS. DAILY PRODUCTION RECORD

Even the lowliest operator has at least a passing interest in the production attained on the assembly line of which he or she is a part. Providing a visible daily production figure is good, but keeping an hourly record is better.

If the foreman, forelady or line leader is required to account on the chart for every lost minute all operators and machine tenders will take care to keep lost time to a minimum. If a larger than normal percentage of lost time is charged to any given piece of equipment the cause can be ascertained. Usually corrective steps can be taken which may involve change of speed of feed or of drive, or perhaps repairs are required.

If a daily chart is used and the line gets off to a bad start the interest will wane and the day's output will suffer. However, if an hourly record is maintained and production suffers and corrective steps are taken, extra effort will be exerted to turn in a creditable showing for the day even though an hour or two was not so hot.

All the above is predicated on steady employment for which there is no substitute. It is absurd to expect good sustained production today if there is a likelihood of a lay-off tomorrow or next week.

DEPILATORY

New TOILET GOODS *Review*

Painless Odorless Depilatory: A cream depilatory which actually is free from strong, offensive odor and which also is entirely painless to apply has been perfected by Parfums Chevalier Garde, Inc., and has been named Imra, inspired by the romantic Queen Tamara of Imratia, Georgia. It took over two years to develop, it is said, and has the approval of reputable doctors and chemists. It need only be applied evenly to the skin, left on for 6 or 8 minutes, and it will remove the hair. Its only fragrance is the Chevalier Garde perfume contained in all the company's products. It comes in an ivory colored tube, printed in brown.

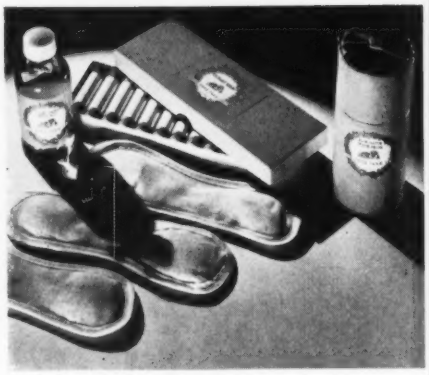
Herbal Eye Pads: Little dumbbell-shaped muslin pads filled with fragrant, beneficial dried herbs are the latest treats for tired eyes. Directions advise that they be moistened with warm water and placed on the eyes for ten minutes to secure the desired relaxing effects. The same pad, claim the makers, the Herb Farm Shop Ltd., can be used again and again. Other new products from this company which might be mentioned are toilet water and bath talcum in old fashioned scents such as sweet bean and green moss.

Minute Make-up Compact: A feather-weight compact which contains saturated cleansing pads, powder, rouge and lipstick has been cleverly conceived and created by Helena Rubinstein. It is gold colored with an elaborate baroque design and opens in two sections: one containing a well full of cleansing discs and the other containing powder and rouge. The full sized lipstick is fitted into the clasp. Included in the copper and wood design box in which the compact comes is a plastic jar of make-up pads for refilling the vanity.

Sun Screen Lotion: For those who like a cream lotion for sun protection rather than an oily one, Primrose House offers Sun Screen Lotion, a creamy white emulsion containing menthyl salicylate. Because of its light consistency, makeup can be applied over it. Moreover, it is said to act as a skin softener. For those who still prefer an oil—mostly the men—Primrose House has a light, fine Sun Screeen oil with a clean, fresh scent. Both items are packaged in neat two-ounce bottles with black molded plastic caps.

Washcloth Sponges: One of the newest traveling conveniences is an ingenious little compressed disc about one inch in diameter and 3/8 inch thick which swells into a full sized washcloth when immersed in water. It is made of a soft felt-like substance and in addition to being convenient to pack, it is hygienic and easily disposable. It is made by the Societee Hygienique Lavista of France and distributed in America by Maurice Levy in compact cylinders of ten discs.

Pancake Make-up: The production of a dry make-up which can be applied with a moistened sponge or piece of cotton wool has been successfully accomplished by Max Factor, Ltd. The make-up can be removed in the same way that it is applied; but yet it is said to resist the action of perspiration and tears. The dispersing agent included in the make-up formula makes it possible to remove the make-up by gentle massage with a moistened cloth even though there is no effect by simple contact with water.



HERBAL EYE PADS

MINUTE MAKE-UP

SUN SCREEN LOTION

EDITORIALS

WHEN THE LAW IS "UNCONSTITUTIONAL"

CATTLE in course of transportation from Texas to Chicago were tendered at the Illinois line to a railroad for carriage to Chicago. The railroad refused to accept them because an Illinois statute which had twice been upheld by the State Supreme Court made it a crime to bring Texas cattle into Illinois. What else could the railroad do? Later, in a third case, it was decided that the statute was unconstitutional because it was interfering with interstate commerce. Suit for damages was then brought against the railroad for having previously refused to accept the cattle. Was the railroad which obeyed the law faithfully held liable for damages? Yes. Why? Because a law which is ultimately declared unconstitutional is deemed void from its inception. That is the law; judge-made law.

In the working out of the law generally and its uncertainties as illustrated by this case as well as in the handling of facts in the lower courts, laymen find most reason for dissatisfaction with the courts. For three years decisions on the Robinson-Patman law have been awaited by our industries; and in the case of other laws affecting our trades for a lesser time. It is interesting to speculate on the situations which may be precipitated if any of them are declared unconstitutional.

TEACHING COSMETIC MANUFACTURE

THE number of courses on the making of cosmetics offered or planned in the secondary schools, under W.P.A. projects or otherwise, appear to be increasing; and the question arises as to the value of such effort.

While some of the college courses leave much to be desired, on the whole they perform useful service in training young men and women to be competent workers in the laboratory or factory, who should and probably will find work in the industry.

For the advancement of music what is needed is not more musicians but more intelligent listeners; and leading institutions of learning have wisely inaugurated and substituted courses to achieve that end. In the same way what the toilet preparations industry needs most for its advancement is not more who are trained to make cosmetics but many more who are trained to use them properly. The numerous educational classes now teaching the making of cosmetics might with profit direct their effort to fulfill in some appropriate way, this need.

OUR OWN UNEMPLOYED

NINE leading automobile manufacturers reported a total net profit of $65,531,981 for the first three months of this year. This was 910 per cent greater than the net profit for the same period in the previous year. At the beginning of 1937 levels of all industrial production were at an all-time high. Yet at the beginning of 1937 and this year in the automobile field only a fraction of the vast number of unemployed found gainful work in the private industry in which they were experienced. Thus it would seem that increased production alone does not offer a solution of the problem. Two reasons are assigned for this: the growth of the population which adds about a million workers annually; and the development of machinery and scientific production methods in the last decade which makes it possible to manufacture a product with fewer hands. Neither can be checked.

In our industries just as in other producing industries, business gains—and in many cases notable gains—have not materially lessened the ranks of our own unemployed, according to the employment agencies. And with college graduation over, another new crop of chemists and other workers will soon be clamoring for jobs. What is to be done? Relief appropriations are palliatives at best and cannot continue indefinitely. Some help, but not enough, may come from a spread of employment by wage hour standards.

Unemployment is not only our greatest national problem but it is becoming increasingly clear that it must be made the problem of each industry according to its proportionate part in the national economy. Sooner or later this must be realized by all industries, including our own. As it affects our industries, the problem challenges the ablest minds. To them the companies which make up our industries must look for definite, well considered leadership in meeting the problem.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

264. Hair Salve and Bleach

Q: I manufacture a hair salve which contains white vaseline. My problem is to make this a little dryer as it is inclined to be sticky. Can you give me the name of any other ingredients which can be used without spoiling the effect of the present ones. Am also using a hair bleach which contains sulphonated oil, ammonium carbonate and peroxide. There is a faint bleaching action but the process is a long one. What would you suggest to make this a stronger bleach and a quicker one. M.T.P., Ohio.

A: We don't know the composition of your hair salve as you—like so many others—do not give us the complete information to enable us to give you the most satisfactory reply. We suggest you leave out all of the petrolatum as such, and develop a base comprised of 15 per cent ceresin, and mineral oil to make 100 per cent. If this base is too "thin" add petrolatum to the mixture until you get the right texture. You can start with a mixture containing 20 per cent ceresin, 60 per cent light mineral oil and 20 per cent petrolatum if you like. The second question is a more difficult one. To increase bleaching action, you must increase the peroxide content to the limit. Obviously the ammonium carbonate will effervesce in the mixture, and this should be supplied in a separate package.

265. Medicated Ointments

Q: I am wondering if you could suggest a length of time over which medicated ointments should be allowed to stand before marketing; clinical tests having been made, and the only question about the product is the possibility of chemical action while standing on the dealers' shelves. I. M. C., New York.

A: It is difficult to answer your question not knowing the composition of your product. But if you expect *any* chemical reaction whatsoever, the shortest time of test should be at least six months, preferably one year, and if possible longer. The length of time is somewhat governed by the container it is in, climates to which it is exposed, and how much time will elapse before the product is completely used up by the consumer or ultimate buyer or user.

266. Emulsifying Mineral Oil

Q: How can I make a mineral oil self emulsifiable? F.B., Michigan.

A: Dissolve whatever percentage you require, of soap, wetting agent, naphthelene sulphonates or sulphonated oil directly in the mineral oil. Sometimes elevated temperatures are required to obtain good results. Tricthanolamine oleate will dissolve in mineral oil containing a slight excess of oleic acid, and the mixture is readily dispersed in water.

267. Face Pack Formula

Q: I would appreciate it very much if you would give me a formula for a face pack which would eliminate blackheads and produce a clean and good complexion. C.M., Texas.

A: We do not vouch for any effect on blackheads, as this borders closely on the *drug* side. But a serviceable face mask can be made from 15 per cent of bentonite, 5 per cent glycerine or substitute, preservative and water to make 100 per cent. Perfume to suit. Color if desired. Sources of bentonite go to you separately.

TECHNICAL BOOK REVIEWS

BOILER HOUSE PRACTICE, *Ernest Pull, R.N.R., M.I. Mech. E., M.I. Mar. E. Published by the Technical Press, Ltd., London, England. 181 pages. Price $2.00*

Few manufacturing concerns can carry on their business without the aid of steam in one form or another; and while problems relating to efficient steam production in the United Kingdom are similar to those in the United States, the methods adopted differ in detail.

Since its invention by Fairbairn in 1844, the Lancashire boiler still predominates for industrial purposes in the United Kingdom, despite the introduction of new and improved types of boilers. The reason for this is clearly stated in this book.

The book is really a digest of boiler house practice and includes notes on industrial boilers, combustion and draught, mechanical stokers, boiler feed water, boiler auxiliaries, etc., and should appeal to engineers in charge of industrial steam power plants in this country.

The author is well known to the English engineering profession.

CHEMICALS AND TOILET PREPARATIONS INDUSTRY. *G. Haskell, Phc., Ch.D. Published by author in London, England. 9 x 6 in., 221 pages. 1938. Price $5.00.*

This book is a translation from the author's original Russian manuscript and represents only a portion of his *International Chemical Industry*. Subjects treated are Various Materials of Inorganic Origin, Alkalies, Acids, Sulphur and Its Compounds, Inorganic Salts, Materials of Organic Origin, Liquid Fats or Oils, Various Drugs, Raw Materials of Organic Origin and a supplement of 20 pages on various materials entering into the manufacture of toilet preparations.

PROTECTIVE COATINGS FOR METALS, *R. M. Burns, Ph.D., and A. E. Schuh, Ph.D. Reinhold Publishing Co. 6 x 9 in., 407 pages. 1939. Price $6.50.*

Rapid advances in metal coating have made a work of this sort, embracing the latest information, necessary. Protective coatings and the mechanism of corrosion, surface preparation for the application of coatings and the various metal coatings are given in detail with a discussion of each. Paint practice and the durability of paints are also discussed.

desiderata

by **MAISON G. DE NAVARRE**

For "Drene" Type Shampoo A supplier advises that they have considerably improved their wetting agent formerly sold as a paste, and that the new product when diluted with an equal volume of water will produce an excellent soapless foaming type shampoo. The substance is salt free. The resulting shampoo is not supposed to dry the scalp, but leaves the hair lustrous and silky. The supplier further says that the shampoo is better than any on the market, and that is going some, eh?

Unsaturates A review of the literature on the biochemistry of fats for the year 1938, according to Piskur, brings forth an article by Turpeinen showing that methyl linoleate gave maximum response in curing the "fat deficiency" disease in rats; arachidonic acid methyl ester was about three times more effective. Hume, continuing the work, showed that raisin oil was more potent than linseed oil, and that the unsaturates of lard were just as good as this fraction from linseed oil. (What do the "one isomer" boys say to that?)

Small Filler A common problem among all smaller manufacturers is the finding of a suitable and accurate hand filling device for cosmetics having a wide range of fluidity. A clever and inexpensive gadget of this type has recently been made available. It is built to be completely hand operated, semi-hand or fully electrically running. It can be easily taken apart for cleaning. The completely "hand" model has a 12 gallon hopper or smaller if you prefer. Fills any size or shape container.

Darkening Lanolin Creams The darkening of the top surface of creams containing water and lanolin in fairly large quantities is primarily due to evaporation of the water, concentrating the fat on the surface. To overcome this evaporation, use cellulose discs, and pack the cream right up to the top of the jar. Place discs right on the cream, so that the purchaser of the cream will lift off the film thus removing the surface layer and exposing a fresh layer of cream. Such handling will invariably overcome the problem. Of course, it goes without saying that you must start with a high grade lanolin to begin with—one that is not prone to darken on aging. *Such a product does exist in fact.*

Sifter If you are a manufacturer of face powder, and are interested in sifting your face powder and at the same time *aerating* it so that it is nice and fluffy, you should see one of the new bench type sifters. Nominally priced so that almost any manufacturer can buy it. This gadget can also be had on a portable stand. While the equipment was designed for the baker to aerate flour, it has possibilities in cosmetics as well.

Talc Differences Did you ever have a lot of trouble in giving a delicate odor to your talcum powder? If so, what did you blame? The perfume? Or the talc? You really should have investigated your talc. In a recent comparison of a number of good grade talcs from various sources, several were found to be more nearly odorless than others. Some had the *earthy* odor so strongly it was difficult to make the perfume odor come through. Otherwise the talc seemed very much the same.

Solid Perfumes More interest is being shown in *pomade* or solid type perfumes. Several methods of incorporation are possible. Solution in acetanilid is one method. Another standard procedure is to dissolve the perfume in some fatty base having the melting point of lipstick or thereabouts. An idea worth experimenting with is a solidified solution of perfume in some glycol like the benzyl or phenyl derivatives, which have been solidified with wax. Such mixtures may not be as susceptible to heat as other wax mixtures.

Preservative Listen to this description of a preservative: 3 ounces will preserve 105 gallons of lotion; 10 pounds will replace 100 pounds of benzoic acid or sodium benzoate. It works in either alkaline or acid preparations. Odorless, stable and nontoxic. Isn't it worth investigating?

Better Lanolin When the fellow in the book built a better mousetrap, people beat a path to his door. So it will be when the new lanolin this writer recently saw, becomes available. One of those grades that is darn near odorless at the start, not to mention its very light color, but which seems to *lose* odor as it ages. Ain't it something, eh? Well, it isn't ready yet, but it won't be long. And when it is ready, you'd better get in line, gents.

Balsam Peru Trouble It seems as though it wasn't more than a couple of months ago when this problem was mentioned in this column. Yet we continue to get questions on handling the balsam. Just keep in mind that the best way to disperse this uniformly in an ointment or cream, is to mix it with half its amount of castor oil and add to the other ingredients. Maybe it isn't 100 per cent in all cases, but it will go a long way toward avoiding the bad *spots* found in some products.

Physiological Effects of Lead The average individual in a modern city takes into his body from 0.2 to 0.4 milligrams of lead each day. Excretion, however, keeps pace with ingestion. This small intake of lead is lower than the amounts usually considered as dangerous. Minot, the gentleman who has found this out, has also studied the effect of lead on enzymes, blood cells, muscle, nervous system and other organs. This is quite interesting in a day when regulation is the main course of the business menu.

NEW PACKAGES

1 MAISON JEURELLE: This company's summer offering is a powder cologne which combines the refreshing qualities of cologne with the grooming advantages of dusting powder. It puts a fine powdery film on the skin which does not come off. It is available in pure white or skin tone. A sachet of pink satin is offered. The Apple Blossom scent is emphasized by a sprig of blossoms on both items.

2 BARBARA GOULD: Modern design has been effectively employed in the packages created for this firm's new eau de cologne and talcum. The cologne has a rounded bottle with a golden beige plastic cap. Each of the four floral scents is identified by a different color note on the carton and label against a basic golden beige. The talcum, in harmonizing bouquets, comes in a golden beige cylinder with gold and fuchsia lettering.

3 MYRA DEANE: With pure white as the dominant tone, this company has achieved a neat, clean-cut appearance for its group of cosmetic products. The transparent front label, printed in black, gives just the proper contrast. The caps and jar covers, made of Armstrong's Artmold, blend perfectly with the rest of the package. Directions for the proper use of each product appear on a back label.

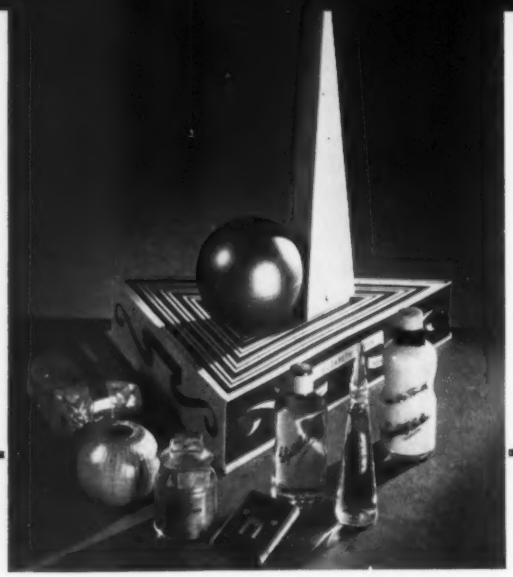
4 REVLON: This company's newest "Quick Trick" is a tweed-like case the size of a change purse containing the essentials for a quick nail polish change which week-end activities might call for. It holds regular sized bottles of nail enamel remover and nail enamel, an orangewood stick and emery boards. It comes in red and white, skipper blue and white, and beige and brown.

5 ALLEN B. WRISLEY: This company's cologne is offered in a lovely hand-blown hobnail bottle made by American craftsmen, it is said, from an original antique over 160 years old. Because of its decorativeness, it has splendid re-use possibilities, for example, as a bud vase, a lamp base, or container for ivy. Five fragrances are offered: gardenia, lilac, carnation, honeysuckle, and eau de cologne.

6 JACQUELINE COCHRAN: Among the new attractive offerings in the Wings of Beauty line is a week-end kit which incorporates three basic beauty products. A plastic cylinder in gray and ivory holds a non-liquifying cleasing cream and a night cream. And to complete the ensemble, there is a bottle of clear skin lotion in the distinctive standard mold and ivory cap used by this company for all liquid products.

7 YARDLEY: This firm takes a timely tip from the recent interest in the reputably lovely English complexion created here by Queen Elizabeth, a charming example, and introduces a new English Complexion Kit. The kit is made of art leather and comes in three colors: black, copenhagen blue, and rose red. It can be secured with the requisites for the treatment of either normal or dry skins. The unusual swivel catch adds to its convenience.

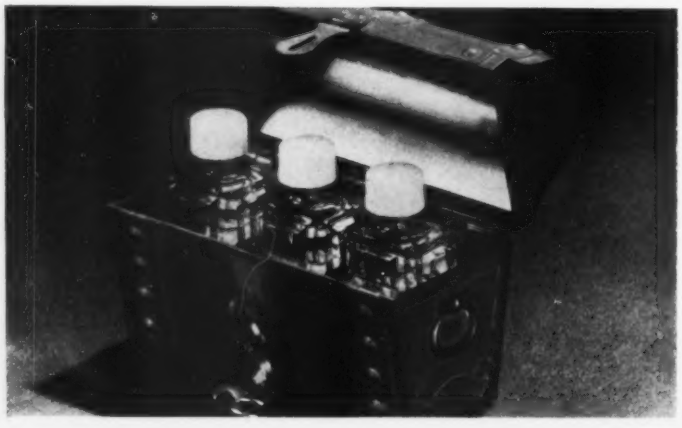
8 VIGNY: Heure Intime, the new eau de cologne suggested as "un parfum pour le mouchoir" is packaged in an artistically cut crystal bottle with a glass stopper of the same pattern and a simple silver foil label. The cologne itself is cooling, invigorating and is said to have an exceptionally lasting quality. It comes in three sized bottles, each one in a sturdy powder blue carton.



9 ELIZABETH ARDEN: A package, as glamorous as the New York World's Fair itself with the celebrated perisphere and trylon as its center, is one of the new things introduced by this company. A cake of Bathodome soap fits into the perisphere and Night and Day toilet water fits into the trylon. Inside the box are Hand-O-Tonik, bath salts, bath mit, June Geranium flower mist and lipstick pads.

10 NORTHAM WARREN: The new Cutex Trophy set is a smartly "sky-scrapered" plastic case which contains the three essential nail preparations, namely, nail polish, remover, and cuticle remover, held firmly upright so that in use they need not be removed. It also contains an orangewood stick, emery boards, and nail file. It comes in ivory and black, red and black, or all black.

11 LES PARFUMS FRAMONT: An entirely new group of floral and bouquet perfumes is offered by this company, newly organized in New York. They are offered in a number of triplet packages in bottles holding one or two drams. Each set of three is packaged in a box of royal blue suède with a gold foil base. The bottles are cut in several designs but all have the same gold ball metal caps.



12 BIJA, INC,: A new "Perfume Treasure Chest" inspired by the old pirate chests, has extra appeal because of its many practical uses. It is made of fine metal in antique finish and holds a removable tray of perfume in three jewel cut bottles. Under the tray knick-knacks, trinkets, jewelry, etc., can be concealed and the chest locked. With the tray out, the chest holds 30 cigarettes and matches.

Vanities...

AS VARIED AS WOMEN'S WHIMS

The Majority of Brands in Leading Stores have Scovill-Made Containers

71.4% of the manufacturers whose cosmetic brands are carried by Bullock's in Los Angeles—have come to Scovill for one or more items in their lines.

Scovill's versatile designing staff and volume production facilities—offer you a range of vanities to meet all requirements.

Metal and plastic combinations, aluminum construction with scratch resisting jewel-like "Indurite" finish, base metal finishes or plated or enameled surfaces permit a wide variety of effects. The designs can be produced by stamping, or by Scovill's new economical multi color process. Inside construction can be varied to meet your individual requirements.

Scovill stylists and engineers are at your service—not only for vanities but for lipstick and eyebrow pencil containers, rouge boxes, closures, and special metal containers.

For help in the development of an idea—or putting the idea into practical production—call the nearest office.

SCOVILL Masters of Metal

SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Drug and Cosmetic Container Division

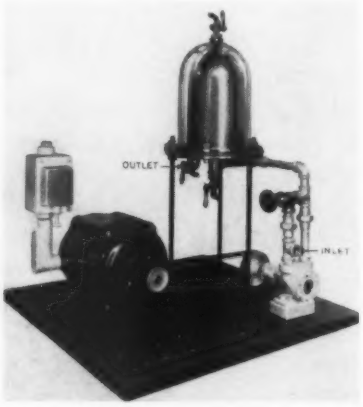
79 Mill Street ★ Waterbury, Connecticut

Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, Syracuse, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles. IN CANADA: 334 King Street, East, Toronto, Ontario

NEW PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES

Small All-Purpose Filter

A small all-purpose filter has been announced by the American Seitz Filter Corp. The overall dimensions are: height 7¾ in., diameter of base



All-purpose Filter

5½ in., which includes outlet, inlet and drain cock. Unusual volumes, it is claimed, are obtained. With water at 2 to 3 lb. pressure, it is said that 100 gals. per hour are delivered; with 25 lb. pressure, 300 gal. per hour. Pressures up to 50 lb., it is stated, may be used. It is said to be adaptable to any filterable liquid with a filtering media best suited to the particular liquid or for straining viscous liquids using only the outer screen in the proper mesh.

Pure Fatty Acid Products

Under the name of Neo-fat, Armour & Co. have developed and are offering pure fatty acids and standard mixtures of fatty acids in commercial quantities at reasonable cost. Among those of especial interest are the following:

Neo-fat 1-56 (Palmitic acid). This is a commercially pure palmitic acid and is designed to supply the means for the positive control of a fatty acid mixture where a definite percentage of palmitic acid is desired. It is also a new raw material for the synthesis of derivatives of palmitic acid, such for example as cetyl alcohol.

Neo-fat 1-60 (75 per cent stearic acid). This may be employed for the preparation of metallic soaps, shaving creams, cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, emulsifying agents and other applications where a high melting point, stable saturated fatty acid or derivative is desired. It is supplied in flaked form in 100 lb. bags.

Neo-fat 1-65 (Pure stearic acid). Starting with this, it is pointed out, pure derivatives of stearic acid may be prepared: alcohols, nitriles, amines, esters and related derivatives such as mono and diglycerol stearates widely used as emulsifying agents.

Neo-fat 3-R. Owing to its controlled fatty acid composition of linoleic, oleic and saturated acids, this is offered as a raw material chiefly for the production of alkyd resins. Derivates such as the mono and diglycerides and the sulphonated fatty acids may be used as emulsifying, wetting and penetrating agents.

Neo-fat 7 (Caprylic acid). This is of interest in organic synthesis and in the preparation of products where pure caprylic acid is desired. It is of use in the manufacture of essences, synthetic perfumes, flavors, disinfectants and as a manufacturing intermediate in synthetic organic compounds.

Neo-fat 11 (Lauric acid). The sodium or potassium soaps of pure lauric acid have the property of increasing the solubility of soaps of the higher fatty acids in salt or hard water and for this reason this product, it is pointed out, is especially useful for the manufacture of shampoos and soaps used in the hard water areas. The esters also find applications. The mono, di and triglycerides may be used in brushless shaving creams, pharmaceuticals, etc. Because lauric acid is a saturated compound with little tendency to oxidation, saponifiable material resistant to rancidity is produced at a low melting point.

Neo-fat 13 (Myristic acid). The mono, di and triglyceride derivatives are of use as emulsifiers in creams, lotions, brushless shaving compounds, wetting agents, etc. The sodium and potassium soaps of pure myristic acid have marked sudsing and wetting action without skin irritating tendencies to be found in many free lathering soaps. For this reason it is claimed to be very suitable for cosmetics, shampoos and shaving creams where skin irritation is a factor.

Neo-fat 15 (Capric acid). This or its derivatives may be used in making essences, synthetic perfumes, flavors, anti-foaming agents, etc.

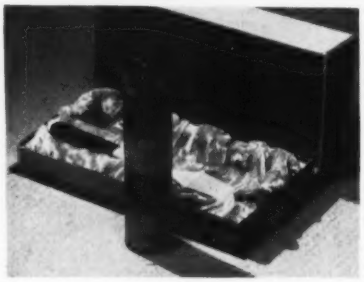
Others are: unsaturated C_{22} Acids, unsaturated C_{20} acids, and double distilled cotton seed oil, corn oil and animal fatty acids. Further information will be sent on request.

Combinator for Many Uses

A new machine known as a combinator, which is claimed to grind various materials down to one micron in diameter as well as emulsify, homogenize, mix or separate, is announced by the Marco Co. According to a statement of the company, the new machine has been subjected to various process tests and it is claimed to have improved or reduced the cost of manufacture of a variety of lotions, ointments, tonics, etc. Further details will be sent on request.

Purse Kitstick

The latest design in the popular purse Kitstick introduced by Colt's Patent Firearms Mfg. Co. last year is a plastic model encircled by gold bands and with a cameo type top.

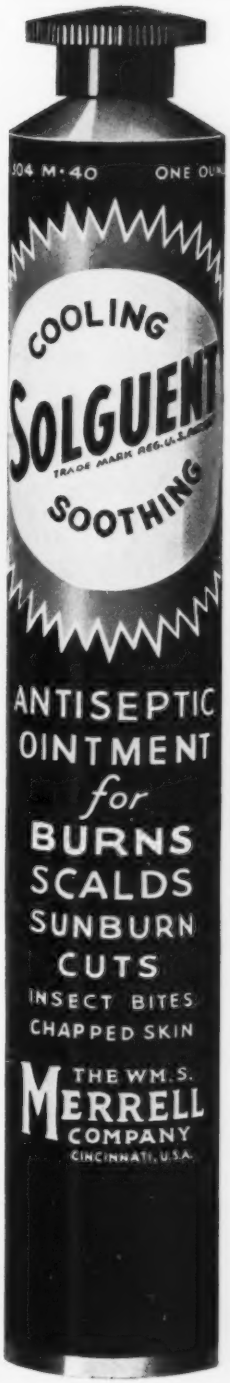


Purse Kitstick

Each section, holding dabs of lipstick, rouge, eye shadow, creams, powder, and pomade respectively, thread snugly into one another and are interchangeable. A handy black and white molded spade is included with the package for use in filling the sections.

Clear Plastic for Displays

The use of Lucite methyl methacrylate, a clear plastic offered by E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., is increasing particularly for use in display fixtures. It is claimed to be virtually non-breakable and light in weight. Further information about its uses will be sent on request.



Soothing thousands **TURNER** *from* **TUBES**

★

TURNER WHITE METAL

COMPANY, INC.

New Brunswick

New Jersey

Cooling Unit

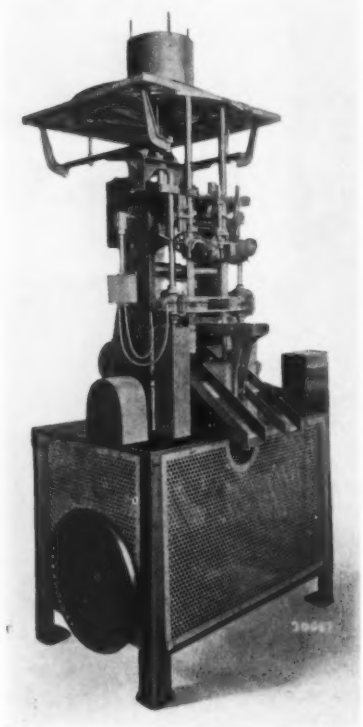
A cooling unit which cools by drawing the cooler low air from the floor and distributes it upward and outward over a wide area is announced by the Kisco Co. It is claimed to move 3620 cu. ft. of air per minute or enough to circulate all of the air in a room 10 x 12 x 15 ft. twice each minute. The unit, it is pointed out, may be placed under or alongside tables, desks, etc. The Coolator, as it is known, is supplied in several models, it is attractively finished and the top may be used for a table. A pedestal cool-circle-ator, to meet the need for a portable air recirculator in offices and large rooms is also offered. Full information about both may be had for the asking.

Variable Pulley

Variable speed pulleys which are said to afford split hair control for variable speed machines are offered by the Speedmaster Co. The pulleys, it is stated, provide an efficient, compact and simple means of obtaining a large range of various speed, a ratio of 6 to 1 being attainable.

Transwrap Packaging Machine

The transwrap packaging machine has been developed by the Stokes & Smith Co. to take cellophane and similar wrapping paper from rolls, and fill and seal the package at the rate of 60 per minute, all in one operation. An accurate count is registered by means of an electric eye. It is supplied for packages up to 4¾ inches wide by 10 inches long. It is designed for soaps, granular powders or pieces. Further details on request.



Machine Ready to Operate

Non Skid Paint

The slipperiness is taken out of concrete, wood or steel floors or stair treads by a non skid paint known as Armor Plate 419 offered by United Laboratories, Inc. It is claimed to be resistant to abrasion and useful for protecting conveyors, etc. Full information is available for the asking.

CATALOGS AND DEVELOPMENTS

Flavor selection for summer beverages is emphasized in the latest wholesale price list of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., New York, N. Y. The company offers to show manufacturers how its various citrus concentrates may help to produce popular beverages at low cost. Attention is also called in the list to the special flavor service offered by the company. The list contains 28 pages and covers the numerous raw materials offered by the company for perfumers, soap makers and makers of flavors and extracts.

Bush concentrated fruit juices, depectinized, preserved with sugar, concentrated citrus juices made in National City, Cal., pasteurized fruit juices, settled lime juice and confectioner's fruit pastes are among the numerous products for the manufacturer who uses flavors offered by W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., which are listed and adequately described in the 1939 price list. In addition, the full line of essential oils and other raw materials used by perfumers, soapmakers and users of flavors are given.

Machines promote employment rather than destroy it, according to an interesting chart, "Machines and Progress," prepared by Leighton A. Wilkie after extensive research on the subject. The chart is published by Continental Machines, Inc. A copy may be had for the asking.

Streamline Hydrometers having a body without ballast bulbs, glass seal ridges, necks and knobs, are described in bulletin 205 which Wm. Hiergesell & Sons will send to anyone interested.

A Compilation of information from government and private sources pertaining to retail, chain, wholesale, manufacturing and allied divisions of the drug trade in the U. S. so arranged that the information may be obtained at a glance has been published as a pamphlet *The Drug Industry in Review* by the Drug Trade Credit Exchange, Inc. Copies are sold for fifty cents.

Catalog A of P. R. Dreyer, Inc., New York, N. Y., is a price list of essential oils and aromatic chemicals for the summer months including September. With it is distributed the spritely June issue of Dreyer-log.

MM & R Performance tested odors are featured in the latest catalog of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, N. Y. In addition to a complete listing of essential oils, aromatic chemicals, flavoring materials and basic perfuming products, there is also a section devoted to perfume oils. The catalog contains 48 pages.

The Wholesale Price List of George Lueders & Co., New York, N. Y., gives in complete and compact form the latest listings of a wide range of essential oils, perfumers' materials and flavor materials. It contains 18 pages and is so arranged that any product may be readily located.

Bulletins issued by Standard Synthetics, Inc., New York, N. Y., cover essential oils, aromatic chemicals, perfume bases and flavors. A complete set of the bulletins is a useful adjunct to the purchasing agent's files.

Cosmetic preparations registered for the year 1939 in the State of Maine are listed in a 100-page booklet which is available. Approved disinfectants are also listed and also a list of the electrical and mechanical apparatus permits issued.

Jasmin reigns supreme among the flowers that provide inspiration to the perfumer. Its odor is the most useful and versatile of scents. Givaudan has developed a wide and interesting variety of Jasmin Specialties which are being used with remarkable success as bases for building up new and original floral effects. Among these specialties are the well known Jasmonis, Jasmin d'Espagne, Jasmin du Var, Jasmin Blanc Extra and many others. In addition, Givaudan has developed a wide range of finished, ready-to-use Jasmin odors that bear remarkable resemblance to the character of the living flower. For the newest and best in Jasmin odors look to Givaudan.

Givaudan

DELAWANNA, INC., 80 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Let these Products

BRING YOU NEW PROFITS

● All of the products described below are recent developments of the Givaudan Laboratories. They were created to help you achieve better results in *your* products — lower the cost of their production ... improve their quality ... or give them new selling points. Are you taking full advantage of the opportunities they offer? Givaudan's staff is ready to give you full cooperation in using them to get the greatest benefits in your formulas.

GIVAUDAN'S CAMFOSAS is a high quality, economical odor substitute for natural oil of camphor sassafrassy. Its price is low, steady, and entirely unaffected by the vagaries of nature and other influences. It closely resembles the odor of the natural product and is remarkably economical to use.

GIVAUDAN'S CETYL ALCOHOL PURE is 100% pure—produced from the finest grade of spermaceti available. It is an odorless, tasteless, white, waxlike substance having a melting point of 48-49° C., with an acid and ester value of zero. It is completely stable in the presence of alkalies, acids, light and air, and is readily soluble in alcohol, ether, carbon disulphide, glycol and diglycol ethers.

GIVAUDAN'S CHOLESTEROL gives creams a more neutral, stable and emollient character—free from the objectionable odor associated with the use of certain other materials. It also gives them greater ease of application, a smoother feel, and leaves a thin film of remarkably protective action. You can use Cholesterol advantageously in any type of cosmetics where it is dissolved in the oil phase.

BERGAMOT SYNTHETIC EXTRA FINE is Givaudan's substitute for natural oil of bergamot. It is a faithful reproduction—yet sells for less than half the price. It possesses the same floweriness and strength of the natural oil, and can be used to replace it in virtually all cases without sacrifice of quality. Where the original must be used, a 50% substitution will give entirely satisfactory results.

GIVAUDAN SUNSCREENS NO. 2 and NO. 52 are specially developed sunburn preventives that have demonstrated their superior sun-stopping power in thousands of tests — under conditions of actual use in various climates on every type of individual. No. 2 is for use in oily lotions, emulsified lotions and creams. No. 52 is for products of the non-greasy, alcohol solution type.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND FURTHER INFORMATION ABOUT THESE PRODUCTS

Fine Aromatics GIVAUDAN CORPORATION, INC.

Bureau of Information
University of Md

TECHNICAL ABSTRACT SECTION

JULY 1939

The brief abstracts listed in this section provide you with a convenient key to the current scientific literature of the world on perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations, soaps, etc.

A—Analysis
B—Perfumes
C—Essential Oils
D—Cosmetic General
E—Deodorants
F—Depilatories
G—Creams General
H—Emulsion
I—Face and Other Powders
J—Make-up
K—Shampoo
L—Soaps
M—Dental Preparations
N—Antiseptics
O—Hair Preparations
P—Sun tan Preparations
Q—Miscellaneous
R—Oils and Fats
S—Shaving Preparations
T—Skin Absorption
U—Dermatitis
V—Manicure Preparations
W—Wetting and Foaming Agents
X—Permanent Waving Preparations

Compiled by Maison G. deNavarre, Technical Editor of The American Perfumer * * *

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

A Analysis

Alcohols, Determination of, H. Bergstrom & K. Trobeck. *Iva*, **10**, *1939*. The method of *Verley and Bolsting* using samples of 0.2 to 0.3 grams and refluxing for 30 minutes is applicable to primary and secondary alcohols, but not to tertiary alcohols. (Through *C.A.*)

Amaranth, Identification of in Soft Drinks, in Presence of Natural Pigments, I. S. Roizman & S. G. Pokhes. *Voprosy Pitaniya*, **7**, *No. 3, 140, 1938*. Amaranth is identified by boiling test solution with aluminum hydroxide and filtering. The red filtrate is treated with 1 drop 1 per cent coppersulphate solution. A yellow color changing to red on acidification indicates amaranth. (Through *C.A.*)

A New Constant for Fats, Selective Oxidation of Animal and Vegetable Fats, W. A. Alexander. *Analyst*, **64**, *157, 1939*. A new test for detecting adulteration is accurate and rapid. It will detect the presence of hardened fats. Among the fats of cosmetic interest tested are cocoanut oil; cocoa butter; palm, olive, peanut, sesame, cottonseed, soya bean, maize, apricot kernel, almond, castor and several hardened oils.

Assay Spirit of Camphor, O. Gisvold. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **28**, *142, 1939*. The official method of preparing the dinitrophenylhydrazine reagent as well as the assay of the spirit are unsatisfactory. Work of *Plein and Poe* is confirmed with improvement of the technique. The author's method uses 25 per cent methyl alcohol to stabilize the reagent, and the time of refluxing is reduced from 4 to 2½ hours. The yield of the dinitrophenylhydrazine was increased, reducing the errors.

Color Exactness Measurement, P. H. vanItallie. *Drug Trade News*, **14**, *No. 9, p. 19, 1939*. A recording spectrophotometer is used to maintain uniformity of colored objects.

Detection of Aldehyde, with Permanent Test Paper, O. Frehden & K. Furst, *Mikrochemie*, **26**, *39, 1939*. Prepare the paper by dipping it in the following solution: dissolve in water malachite green 0.8 grams and 3 grams of sodium sulphite, then add 3 more grams sodium sulphite and filter. Dry the paper strips without heating. They will keep several weeks in closed containers. Malachite green is formed again when the strip comes in contact with an aldehyde. The solution tested must be neutral, and the paper must be perfectly white when used. (Through *C.A.*)

Detecting Color in Lipsticks, Metanil Yellow, C. Valencien & J. Deshusses. *Mitteilungen a.d. Gebiete d. Lebensmitteluntersuchung u. Hygiene*, **29**, *24, 1938*. In mixtures of metanil yellow and eosin, the former can be detected dissolving out the coloring matter from ½ gram of sample in 20 cc water, heat to boiling, cool and filter to separate fat. To the filtrate add 1 drop dilute acetic acid and shake out with ether which dissolves out the eosin. When all the eosin is extracted, add a few drops concentrated hydrochloric acid to the remaining water solution which will turn violet, and again shake out with ether. Evaporate ether and add 1 drop iodine to residue. Metanil yellow gives a blue coloration. (Through *Recherches.*)

Determination of Acid Value of Colophony and Storax, A. I. Robinson & T. F. West. *Quart. J. of Pharm. & Pharmacol.*, **12**, *1, 1939*. Incomplete directions for the determination of acid value of colophony and storax in the B.P. cause diverse results to be obtained. It is shown that increasing the amount of neutral alcohol used as solvent, together with use of alcoholic alkali in titration gives concordant results.

Determination of Hydrogen Peroxide, and Some Related Peroxygen Compounds. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.* **11**, *194, 1939*. A critical review of titration methods, colorimetric methods and decomposition technique in determining oxygen in commercial products. The main analytical procedures are outlined, and their advantages and limitations discussed. A new potentiometric method for determining oxygen in colored peroxide solutions is presented.

Determination of p-Phenylenediamine and p-Toluidinediamine, R. L. Herd. *J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chem.*, **22**, *158, 1939*. The method proposed is based on technique suggested by Callan and Henderson. The method depends on treating a sample of material with alkaline 5 per cent NaOCl solution, destroying the excess of the NaOCl with Na_2HAsO_2, extracting the reaction product with chloroform, adding a solution of KI, acidifying with HCl, and titrating with 0.1 N sodium thiosulphate. (Through *C.A.*)

Determination of Zinc in Presence of Iron, G. Erenyi. *Analyst*, **64**, *271, 1939*. The zinc ferrocyanide test is modified to eliminate masking of the precipitate by the presence of iron, by adding an alkali fluoride. The iron forms a complex with fluorine and is soluble. The ferrocyanide is recommended over the ferricyanide. Details of the test are given.

New Method for Determining Glycerol in Filled Soap, W. Schulze. *Fette u. Seifen*, **46**, *66, 1939*. Certain fillers notably methyl cellulose interfere with the dichromate method of glycerol determination. By allowing the glycerol to diffuse out through a parchment membrane, the filler is left behind. In order to neutralize osmotic pressure, the diffusion vessel is filled with a solution of pure soap. Tests with pure soap showed that the concentration of glycerol was the same on both sides of membrane in 48 hours. Interference from sugar or similar dialyzable substance must be kept in mind. (Through *C.A.*)

Particle Measurement, L. T. Work. *Chem. & Met. Eng.*, **45**, *247, 1938*. Means of size analysis such as sieving, microscopy, sedimentation, turbidity, adsorption and others, are discussed. (Through *C.A.*)

p-Dichlorbenzene, Determination of, I. S. Shestakov. *Kozhevenno Obuvnaya Prom.*, **16**, *54, 1937*. Extract the "para" with ether, and to the filtered extract add 0.3 to 0.5 grams of pure lime. Remove the ether at 38-40° C. Fuse the resultant mass by slowly bringing to red heat, dissolve residue in dilute nitric acid, filter and determine the chlorine with silver nitrate standard solution. (Through *C.A.*)

Phenols, Color Reactions of, L. Ekkert. *Ber. Ungar. Phar. Ges.*, **15**, *29, 1939*. Color reactions of phenols such as o-cresol, m-cresol, p-cresol, thymol, carvacrol, a- and b-naphthol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, pyrogallol

and others are described together with sensitivity of the reactions. (Through *C.A.*)

Quince Seed Adulteration, M. G. deNavarre. *Prop. Drugs,* **25,** *No. 3, 9, 1939.* Adulteration of quince seeds with apple seeds can be readily detected by isolating the pectin by Griebel's method. Pure quince seeds give no pectin, whereas apple seeds do.

Rapid Testing Methods for Lacquers, F. J. Peters. *Farbe u. Lack., 3, 5, 15, 27, 39, 51, 63, and 77, 1939.* Heating to 70-105° for 3 to 48 hours and quickly cooling is a recommended rapid method for ageing films of lacquer. This ageing process hastens changes occurring during normal weathering. (Through *C.A.*)

Soap Flakes Analyzed, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *496, 1939.* An analysis of two genuine flakes and two filled soap flakes with discussion of need for legal standards.

Spot Tests, Anon. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, March, p. 135, 1939.* A continuation of the spot technique as applied to the analysis of a face powder. Starch, zinc stearate, kaolin, talcum, aluminum, bismuth, calcium are determined by technique described.

Spot Tests for Polyhydroxy Compounds, O. Frehden & K. Furst. *Mikrochemie,* **26,** *36, 1939.* Polyhydric alcohols react with HIO_4 to form formaldehyde as one of the by-products. Formaldehyde can easily be oxidized to carbon dioxide and this can be detected with baryta water. This test is applicable to glycerine, mannitol, dextrose, dextrin starch and mucic acid among other substances. As little as 2.5 *gamma* could be detected. (Through *C.A.*)

Stearic Acid, Determination of in Fats, A. Heiduschka & W. Bohme. *Z. Unters. Lebensm.* The stearic acid content is determined by dissolving the fatty acids in warm alcoholic stearic acid solution saturated at 0° C. and determining the amount of stearic acid which separates. Corrections must be made for fatty acids which would dissolve with difficulty or not at all. Thermostatic heat control removes most sources of error. The saturated alcoholic solution of stearic acid is prepared by dissolving 4.5 grams pure stearic acid in warm 99 per cent alcohol making up to 1 liter at 20° C. (Through *Analyst,* **64,** *205, 1939.*)

Sulphate, Determination of in Organic Sulphonates, H. Gerber & J. Sporleder. *Melliand Textilber.,* **20,** *212, 1939.* The inorganic sulphate is determined by extracting the sample with butyl alcohol and resolving the residue. The total sulphate is determined by ashing, digesting residue with bromine water and precipitating as barium sulphate. (Through *C.A.*)

Sulphur, Color Reaction for, L. vanItallie. *Pharm. Weekblad,* **75,** *1445, 1938.* Limit of sensitiveness is 0.005 mg. Treat test solution with 1 ml. of pyridine and 2 drops sodium hydroxide solution; if sulphur is present a pale blue color is developed. (Through *C.A.*)

Testing and Evaluating Pigments, Dyes and the Like, L. Eilers. *Farbe u. Lack., 89, 99 and 111, 1939.* Practical value of established methods is described. (Through *C.A.*)

Turmeric Papers with Boron, W. A. N. Markwell. *Analyst,* **64,** *271, 1939.* It was found that test papers intended to detect boron, actually contained boron in themselves, thus giving erroneous results. It was not possible to account for this finding, and a caution is given to users of turmeric papers for detecting boron compounds to run a blank known to be free of boron as a check.

Variants in Assay of Peppermint Oil, L. H. Baldinger. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **28,** *155, 1939.* Back titration to absence of red color is one reason for deviation of results. Time of saponification is best kept between 45 and 60 minutes. At steam bath temperatures the oil is hydrolyzed in from 50 to 60 minutes. Longer saponification may cause side reactions with potassium hydroxide. In addition, it is believed that resinification due to prolonged heating leads to erroneous results.

Volumetric Determination of Magnesium, G. Donatelli. *Ann. chim. applicata,* **28,** *122, 1938.* Magnesium is precipitated as $MgNH_4PO_4$; the precipitate is separated and washed with alcohol, dried at 45-50°C, suspended in distilled water and titrated to methyl orange with 0.1N sulphuric acid. (Through *C.A.*)

Water Content of Sulphonated Oils, Determination of, H. Finken & H. Holters. *Fette u. Seifen,* **46,** *70, 1939.* The xylene method is unsuitable for determination of water in sulphonated oils containing alcohols. The authors use the method of Kaufmann & Funke, but have increased the amounts of reagents to 20 cc of ½ normal AcCl solution and 10 cc pyridine with 10 cc phenyl hydrazine. This method is described in further detail in Chemical Abstracts, **32,** *815, 1938.* (Through *C.A.*)

B Perfumes

Ageing Perfumes, *Ger. Pat. 668,-302.* Perfumes are aged by subjecting them to electrolytic treatment produced by a weak *d.c.* and an anode of silver.

Biacetyl, *U. S. Pat. 2,145,388.* Methyl vinyl ketone is oxidized with mercuric salts, with a continuation of the treatment so that a major portion of the original substance is converted to biacetyl.

Chemical Constitution of Oil of Rose, S. Isermann. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics. April, p. 140, 1939.* A brief of an article which appeared some years ago. It is a historical discussion of the chemical composition of the oil. Geraniol and citronellol are described.

Chemical Constitution of Oil of Rose, S. Isermann. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, April, p. 140, 1939.* A continuation of an earlier article. Nerol, linalool, phenylethyl alcohol, farnesol and ethyl alcohol are described.

Civetone, Muscone and Large Ring Synthetic Compounds, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *181,1939.* A review of earlier work, with a chart showing odor of cyclic compounds, starting with 5 carbons in the ring up to 21, and of the respective ketones, lactones, carbonates and anhydrides.

Conversion of Coumarin to o-Methoxycinnamic Acid Derivatives, A Modified Method for. *J. Univ. Bombay,* **7,** *pt. 3, 213, 1938.* Coumarin

is dissolved in acetone and dimethyl sulphate is added, followed by a 20 per cent solution of KOH. Heat mixture to 100° and add more KOH and dimethyl sulphate over a period of an hour, but maintain an alkaline mixture. Cool, acidify, and extract the pure o-methoxycinnamic acid with ether. This technique gives satisfactory results whereas the method of *Canter* and *Robertson* gave unsatisfactory results. (Through *C. A.*)

Fixatives Used in Perfumery, R. Fridman. *Maslob. Zhir. Delo, No. 1,* **10,** *31-33.* The value of high viscosity resinous substances together with their function in perfumes is reviewed. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Indian Flower Perfumes, Sadgopal. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *329, 1939.* Application and isolation of the aromatic constituents of Mehndi, Hina and Genda. Chemistry and formulation of perfumes using same.

Indian Flower Perfumes, Sadgopal. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *412, 1939.* A continuation of an earlier article. The chemistry and physical properties of oil isolated from the mango flower. Suggestions for use in compounding perfumes.

Lily and Lilac Ingredients, H. S. Redgrove. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *195, 1939.* Sixth of a series describing commonly used aromatic ingredients under their respective flower types. In this article hydroxycitronellal linalool, terpineol and cardamom seed oil are described.

Odor, Scientific Basis of, G. M. Dyson. *Chemistry & Industry,* **57,** *328, 1938.* An odorous substance must possess the following properties to be perceptible: (1) appreciable vapor pressure, (2) solubility in lipoid matter, (3) one or more Raman shifts between 1500-3000. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Modern Perfume Compositions, F. Schulz. *Der Parfumeur,* **13,** *433, 1939. Seif. Ztg., 66.* Ten formulas for Begonia perfume are given, four of which are for soaps.

Perfumed Sprays and Fluids, S. P. Jannaway. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record,* **30,** *87, 1939.* Essential oils are suggested as germicides and a table shows their relative phenol coefficiency. Twelve formulas. A typical cinema spray is made from sassafras oil 1½, bornyl acetate 2½, pine oil 3½, rosemary oil 1, spike lavender oil ½, geraniol 1, sulphonated oil castor 60 and distilled water 40 parts.

Pine Needle Extract, Anon. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record,* **30,** *105, 1939.* Pine needle extracts are extensively used in bath preparations and in other hygienic cosmetics. Two types of pine needle extracts are distinguished: (1) medicinal and (2) cosmetic. Each must be formulated differently even though their respective uses do merge.

Synthesis of Irone, B. A. Kilby & F. B. Kipping. *J. Chem. Soc., 435, 1939.* Discussion of determining possible structure of both *a* and *b* irone. Attempts are being made to synthesize the *a* form. (Through *C.A.*)

Theater Sprays, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *532, 1939.* Dissolve 2 ozs. of pine needle oil in 2 ozs. of formalin and 6 ozs. of acetone and dilute with 20 ounces of isopropyl alcohol. Mix one ounce of this with a pint of water for spraying.

Toilet Soap Perfumes, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *186, 1939.* Nine formulas for perfume blends used in perfuming soap in England. A flowering lilac blend can be made from hydroxy citronellal 50, Ylang Bourbon 4, phenyl ethyl alcohol 25, cinnamic alcohol 5, terpineol 15, linalool 5, phenyl acetaldehyde 0.75, methyl anthranilate 1, and musk ambrette 3 parts. Notes on coloring soaps to match their respective perfumes.

Vetivert, Sandalwood, Patchouli and Oak Moss, Anon. *Givaudanian, May, p. 1, 1939.* The ninth of a series of articles on perfumery materials and the chemistry of their composition.

C Essential Oils

Assay Spirit of Camphor, O. Gisvold. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **28,** *142, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Camomile Oil, Moroccan, L. Trabaud & S. Sabetay. *Perf. Essent. Oil Record,* **30,** *13, 1939.* The entire plant is distilled in steam and yields 0.1 per cent of a greenish oil with bluish tinge, when fresh. The oil smells a great deal like other camomile oils, but resinifies rapidly when exposed to air. Criterions for the oil are reported.

Chemical Constitution of Oil of Rose, S. Isermann. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, March, p. 130, 1939.* (See item under Section B.)

Chemical Constitution of Oil of Rose, S. Isermann. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, April, p. 140, 1939.* (See item under Section B.)

Determination of Acid Value of Colophony and Storax, A. I. Robinson & T. F. West. *Quart. J. of Pharm. & Pharmacol.,* **12,** *1, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Higher Fatty Alcohols, C. E. Mullin. *Soap,* **15,** *No. 3, 28, 1939.* Sixth and final article discussing the patent situation on the synthesis by hydrogenation of the aliphatic alcohols as raw materials for making the new detergents. Hydro-aromatic alcohols and naphthenic acids are included in this chapter.

Isopulegol, Preparation of, *U. S. Pat. 2,117,463.* Citronellal is stirred and heated to about 130-140° with diatomaceous earth containing metallic impurities up to 8 per cent.

Menthol, Process of Making, *U. S. Pat. 2,120,131.* Crude synthetic menthols are esterified with benzoic acid forming menthyl benzoate. A fraction crystallizing between 51-53°C is saponified with sodium hydroxide at high temperature and pressure. The liberated menthol is recrystallized to obtain a U.S.P. product.

Menthol, *U. S. Pat. 2,139,390.* Levorotatory high-melting menthol is made by hydrogenating isopulegol. thus forming a mixture of isomeric menthols. Fractional crystallization and separation by saponification give a higher melting crystal.

Strong Aqueous Solutions of Volatile Oils, Formulae for, A. Albert & R. K. Wyburn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *498, 1939.* Average solubility of volatile oils in water is taken as 1:500. Present article shows how concentration of up to 40 per cent in water

can be made. Substances which effect solution are potassium oleate, potassium ricinoleate, triethanolamine linoleate, and ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate. Thus a soluble eucalyptus oil can be made by dissolving 40 parts of eucalyptus oil, 6.5 parts of strong ammonia water and ammonium ricinoleo-sulphate to make 100 parts. Sixteen formulas in all are given. Water solutions of eucalyptus, menthol, turpentine, eucalyptol, tea tree oil, methyl eugenol, citronella, methyl salicylate, turpentine, together with adaptations of certain standard formulas in which alcohol is replaced by above mentioned soaps.

Theater Sprays, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.* **12,** *532, 1939.* (See item under Section B.)

Variants in Assay of Peppermint Oils, L. H. Baldinger. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **28,** *155, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Vetivert, Sandalwood, Patchouli and Oak Moss, Anon. *Givaudanian, May, p. 1, 1939.* (See item under Section B.)

Viscosity Shows Oxidizing Effect on Odors of Oils, Anon. *Givaudanian, April, p. 7, 1939.* A review of the work of earlier experimenters. Variations of earlier technique was used to determine effect of some 50 odorous substances on viscosity of watch lubricant. These are listed, each according to effect. Oils decreasing viscosity may be inhibitors.

D Cosmetics General

Bentonite, Indian, N. C. Sen-Gupta. *J. Indian Chem. Soc.*, **15,** *559, 1938.* Seven natural Indian bentonites are described from point of view of chemical composition, exchangeable bases and base binding capacities. Swelling and thixotropy are also determined. (Through *C.A.*)

Cosmetic Creams with Gold. *U.S.P. 2,111,912.* A small amount of colloidal gold is present in the aqueous phase of the emulsion.

Cosmetics, *Brit. Pat. 497,363.* Liquid polyhydric alcohols, solidified with aliphatic alcohols and neutral soap-like bodies. Thus 9 pounds of myristyl alcohol and 90 pounds of glycerine are melted together and 1 pound of sodium cetyl sulphate with 10 pounds of starch is stirred in.

Creams, Salves, Emulsions, etc., *Brit. Pat. 496,893.* Emulsions of tea-tree oil extracted from the bush *Melaleuca alternifolia* are made by mixing with vegetable oils and neutral emulsifiers, the resulting product being exposed to irradiation.

Egg Cosmetics, Anon. *Glass Packer,* **18,** *364, 1939.* Mention is made of lecithin as an ingredient of eggs and its use in scalp lotions, skin creams and as an emulsifying agent.

Eye Washes and Drops, M. O. Holland, *Am. Professional Pharmacist,* **4,** *20, 1938.* Methods of determining and adjusting isotonicity of products for the eyes. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Higher Alcohols as Excipients for Suppositories, A. Ferraris. *Boll. Chim. Farm.*, **77,** *325, 1938.* The use of cetyl alcohol in conjunction with cacao butter as suppository base is discussed. Emulsions, creams and other pharmaceutical masses are mentioned. (Through *C.A.*)

Higher Fatty Alcohols in Cosmetics, H. S. Redgrove. *American Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 2, 32, 1939.* A short review of some of the real uses of cetyl alcohol with a description of its properties. Two other alcohol "mixtures" are described. These are the Alcohol C_{14} and C_{16}-C_{18} products on the British market. The first produces creams of soft texture and consistency. The latter produces creams of firmer quality. The author's belief is that cetyl alcohol is a far more efficient emulsifier than is generally known. Myristic and stearyl alcohols should receive further attention.

Hydrogenated Oils in Cosmetics, G. H. Allen. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12,** *502, 1939.* A discussion of various hydrogenated oils, with special mention of hydrogenated sesame oil. Four formulas illustrate the use of such materials. Lipstick for instance is made from: hardened groundnut oil 150 grams, ceresin 150 grams, beeswax white 180 grams, butyl stearate 50 grams, castor oil 315 grams, lanolin anhydrous 25 grams and peach kernel oil 130 grams.

Hydrogen Peroxide in Dermatology, C. Lazar. *Borgyogyaszati, Urologogiai es Venerelogiai Szemle.* The author uses two solutions, one a mixture of green soap 1 part and 3 parts of pure concentrated hydrogen peroxide; the second a 15 per cent peroxide ointment. Acute acne, boils, etc., all respond to treatment. The first product is unstable and must be used at once. It is a strong irritant and is left on until the patient feels a smarting sensation, usually taking from two to three minutes. The ointment is more stable and less irritating. (Through *Quart. J. Pharm. & Pharmacol.* **11,** *793, 1938.*)

Liquid Fatty Alcohols, Their Multiple Uses, J. Augustin. *Deutsche Parf. Ztg.*, **25,** *46, 1939.* A discussion of their manufacture and three formulas for their use. A hair tonic can be made as follows: 96 per cent of alcohol (75 per cent), 2 oleyl alcohol, 1.7 glycerine and 0.3 perfume. Oleyl alcohol has usefulness in toilet soap and shaving creams, ½ to 1 per cent being used in average cases.

New Emulsifiers, Anon. *Recherches, April, p. 33, 1939.* Among the new emulsifiers mentioned are triethanolamine, mono-oleyldiethyleneglycol sulphates, cholesterol and paraffin, condensation products of higher fatty acids and polysaccharides, addition compounds of albumen degradation products with fatty acids and strontium chloride to improve stability of lanolin emulsions.

Nitrogen Compounds in Cosmetics, A. Lewinson. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12,** *344, 1939.* A discussion of possible applications of polyethylene amines, lamepons, albumols, lecithin and keratin, with a warning against dinitrophenol.

Poisoning from Freckle Ointment, M. deLevie. *Nederland. Tidjdschr. Geneeskunde.* A case of chronic mercury poisoning is described. The patient manifested psychic disturbances, muscular tremors, etc., from using a 12.5 per cent of ammoniated mercury as a freckle bleach. (Through *C.A.* **33,** *1037, 1939.*)

Principles Governing the Preparation of Detergents from Sulphonates of Higher Alcohols, A. Bohanes, *Chem. Obzor.* Sulphonates of higher fatty alcohols are limited in use due

to their extreme drying effect on skin. Methyl cellulose is added to a mixture of cetyl and stearyl alcohols along with myricyl alcohol sulphonate. (Through *C.A.* **33**, *1060, 1939.*)

Protecting Light Sensitive Medicinals with Colored Glasses, J. Eisenbrand. *Glastech. Ber.*, **17**, *11, 1939.* A review of recent papers. The problem of producing complete protection with colored glass is not solved as yet. Some dark green and red glasses are found to be outstanding, but their cost at present is too prohibited. (Through *C.A.*)

Quince Seed Adulteration, M. G. deNavarre. *Prop. Drugs*, **25**, *No. 3, 9, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Skin Bleach, *Ger. Pat. 669,158.* Swollen milk curds are mixed with 30 per cent hydrogen peroxide, to which is added glycerine and a suitable oil, with sufficient water to give a viscous emulsion.

Sugar Esters, M. G. de Navarre. *Prop. Drugs*, **25**, *No. 3, 9, 1939.* Mention is made of sugar esters such as mannitol laurate, sorbitol laurate with self-emulsifying properties.

Tylose Emulsions, H. Kaiser & W. Kern. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, **53**, *702, 1938.* Tylose (methyl cellulose) can be used as an emulsifying agent for cod liver oil, mineral oil, and other emulsions. Average amount of cellulose derivative required is 2 per cent. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Viscosity of Bentonite Sols, A Function of Particle Size, E. A. Hauser & D. S. LeBeau. *Kolloid Ztg.*, **86**, *105, 1939.* The viscosity of a series of dilute bentonite sols whose particle size ran from 10 to 200 millimicrons, increased with smaller particle size. High degree of hydration is believed to be the cause. (Through *C.A.*)

E Deodorants

Beryllium, Pharmacology of, H. Steidle. *Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol.*, **187**, *533, 1937.* A description of various tests on isolated frog heart, red corpuscles, uterus, yeast, paramecia, fish, frogs, mice, rats and cats. Subcutaneous injections were eliminated in three hours. (Through *C.A.*)

Deodorant Powder, *U. S. Pat. 2,144,632.* Zinc peroxide, kaolin with or without talc and calcium carbonate.

F Depilatories

Depilatories, Anon. *Recherches, April, p. 35, 1939.* Among the new things in this field are mixtures of wax, resin and honey to act by mechanical action. Another new product has a base of mercaptan carboxyllic acid used with excess alkali. Stannite base products are stabilized with alkali silicate. Ingredients intended to protect skin before applying depilatory comprise egg white and gelatin.

Depilatories, W. Wolf. *Fette u. Seifen*, **45**, *668, 1939.* Numerous formulas using sulphides of alkalies or alkaline earth metals are discussed. Compounds used to reduce skin irritation are mentioned. (Through *C.A.*)

Modern Depilatories, H. Janistyn. *Soap, Perfumery & Cosmetics*, 11, *419, 1938.* Description of properties of sulphides and stannites with formulas for developing respective depilatories.

Protecting Skins, *Ger. Pat. 671,497.* Salts of $NH_2CH_2OSO_2H$ or $NCCC_2$-OSO_2H are added to the bath prior to immersion of the hides. Wool yarn can be protected in baths of NH_2CH_2-OSO_2Na and $NH(CH_2OSO_2NA)_2$.

G Creams General

Colloid Mill, *U. S. Pat. 2,147,821.* A mill having a grinding rotor on the upper end of a shaft, coacting with an annular brinding stator fixed on a pedestal above the rotor.

Cosmetic Preparations, *Brit. Pat. 495,245.* Calamine is added to various toilet products such as soaps and creams, and any other fat containing cosmetics.

Creams Containing Colloidal Gold, *U. S. Pat. 2,111,912.* A cold cream containing a small quantity of colloidal gold, homogeneously incorporated with emulsifying agent, the colloidal gold being suspended in the water phase of the emulsion.

Development of Cosmetic Creams, I. R. Hollenberg. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, April, p. 139, 1939.* The author continues an earlier article describing drawbacks of borax-beeswax type creams as compared to absorption base creams.

Fatty Alcohols and Their Sulphates, S. P. Janaway. *Perf. & Ess. Oil Record*, **30**, 45, 1939. In order to obtain creams with good opacity using cetyl alcohol, special handling is required. The relationship of lauryl, myristyl, cetyl and stearyl alcohols to acids of the same number of carbon atoms is shown. Use of stearyl-cetyl alcohol mixtures together with petrolatum gives emulsions of good stability. Stearyl alcohol has a higher melting point than cetyl alcohol, and seems to possess like properties on the skin. Fatty alcohol sulphonates are useful in making acid emulsions but in the case of skin foods and like creams, absorption bases are more suitable. The sodium and triethanolamine derivatives are good for making soapless shampoo, a formula for which is: fatty alcohol sulphonate 23, sulphonated castor oil 5, lactic acid 1, distilled water 71, and perfume qs. Formulas for foam bath and liquid powder are suggested.

Higher Alcohols as Excipients for Suppositories, A. Ferraris. *Boll. Chim. Farm.*, **77**, *325, 1938.* (See item under Section D.)

Skin Care Preparations. *Pharm. J.* Six formulas. A bleach cream can be made from lactic acid 3, citric acid 7, water 40, lanolin 40, cetyl alcohol 100, petrolatum white 800 and rhodinol 10. A cold cream can be made from cetyl alcohol 15, white petrolatum 25, lanolin 5, mineral oil 30 and water 25 grams each. Brushless shaving cream contains cetyl alcohol 8, stearic acid 50, mineral oil 12, triethanolamine 6, water 150 and glycerine 8 parts, respectively. (Through *Deutsche Apoth. Ztg.*, **54**, *28, 1939.*)

Skin Cream, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **66**, *432, 1939.* Melt together 100 parts anhydrous lanolin, 50 petrolatum; to this add a mixture of 80 water and 20 of glycerine and emulsify with subsequent perfuming.

H Emulsions

Beauty Washes, E. Bourdet. *Rev. marques parfum. savon.*, **14**, *280, 1939.* A description of making emulsions of water-in-oil and oil-in-water types. Recommended emulsifiers are the glycol and glycerol stearates and laurates. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Cosmetic Emulsions, *U. S. Pat. 2,114,490.* Higher fatty acid esters of sugars such as fructose monostearate, or sugar alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol containing at least one unesterified sugar or sugar alcohol hydroxy group.

Emulsification and Chemical Reaction, *Anon. J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, **57**, *T 431, 1938.* Emulsification increases the rate of reaction more so than agitation of two immiscible liquids. Different emulsifying agents have specific effect on rate of reaction which did not run parallel to size frequency. (*Through Am. J. Pharm.*)

Emulsifying. Solvent and foaming action tests are condensed into several tables. The pH of sodium naphthenate in ½% solution is 9.3 as compared to 10.3 for sodium palmitate. Evidence on hand points to strong germ inhibiting action of the naphthenic soaps.

Emulsions in Industry, H. L. Bennister & A. Kuig. *Chemistry & Industry*, **57**, *717, 1938.* A review of emulsion types, emulsifying agents, stability creaming, polyphase emulsions, phase inversion, emulsion ideals and uses for emulsions. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Emulsions, Petroleum, Viscosity of, L. T. Monson. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.* **30**, *1287, 1938.* Viscosity ratios for 24 water-in-oil emulsions were determined. Details for the preparation and testing of resulting emulsions are given. Viscosity ratios are possibly applicable to predicting emulsion stability.

Higher Fatty Alcohols in Ointment Bases, H. S. Redgrove. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, *85, 1939.* The author suggests a new formula for simple ointment of the British Pharmacopoeia. Use of cetyl and stearyl alcohols in the formulation of ointment bases is well founded. Resulting products have properties of an ointment base.

Higher Alcohols as Excipients for Suppositories, A. Ferraris. *Boll. Chim. Farm.*, **77**, *325, 1938.* (See item under Section D.)

New Emulsifier, Anon. *Recherches, April, p. 33, 1939.* (See item under Section D.)

Tylose Emulsions, H. Kaiser & W. Kern. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, **53**, *702, 1938.* (See item under Section D.)

I Face and Other Powders

Colloidal Titanium Hydroxide in Hydrogen Peroxide, *U. S. Pat. 2,147,533.* A precipitate of orthotitanic acid is treated with peroxide while it is moist, in the presence of a base in smaller amount than would cause molecular solution.

Color Exactness Measurement, P. H. Van Itallie. *Drug Trade News*, **14**, *No. 9, p. 19, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Determination of Zinc in Presence of Iron, G. Erenyi. *Analyst*, **64**, *271, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Particle Measurement, L. T. Work. *Chem. & Met. Eng.*, **45**, *247, 1938.* (See item under Section A.)

Powders, Determination of Specific Surface of, P. C. Carman. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.*, **57**, *225, 1938.* An equation is suggested which holds for a wide range of conditions, and measures the specific surface by determining the permeability of a small sample to a liquid of known viscosity. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Size Reduction by Impact, J. T. Fowler. *Chem. Met. Eng.*, **45**, *230, 1938.* Use of a swing hammer mill is advocated for breaking, fine crushing or shredding of materials from hard to resinous types of materials. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Spot Tests, Anon. *Prog. Perf. & Cosmetics, March, p. 135, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

J Make-Up

Colloidal Titanium Hydroxide in Hydrogen Peroxide, *U. S. Pat. 2,147,533.* (See item under Section I.)

Color Exactness Measurement, P. H. Van Itallie. *Drug Trade News*, **14**, *No. 9, p. 19, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Detecting Color in Lipsticks, Metanil Yellow, C. Valencien & J. Deshusses. *Mitteilungen a.s. Gebiete d. Lebensmitteluntersuchung u. Hygiene*, **29**, *24, 1938.* (See item under Section A.)

Harmfulness of Lip Rouges, E. Bourdet. *Rev. Marques. Parfum. France*, **17**, *11, 1939.* Lipsticks made from pure bromoacid are harmless.

Lip Rouge, Anon. *la Parf. Moderne.* **32**, *387, 1938.* A review describing numerous trade-named specialties, with two formulas including these.

Lipstick Dye Affects Heart, K. Matkino & M. Masayama. *J. Oriental Med.*, **29**, *1231, 1939.* The dye present in lipsticks used by Manchoukuo women produces specific degeneration of heart muscle of white rats. This dye is Rhodamine B. (Through *C.A.*)

Liquid Lipstick, *Ger. Pat. 669,435.* Liquid lipstick to which a small amount of oil or fat is added with or without emulsifying or wetting agent. Example, olive oil 3, oleic acid 2, lanolin 1, beeswax 1, treithanolamine 1, eosin 1, and distilled water 91 per cent.

Microscopy of Waxes and Wax Constituents, H. Taub & S. Zweig. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **28**, *135, 1939.* The authors describe their rapid method for identification of adulterants used in common waxes. Wax crystals are obtained by dissolving the wax in suitable solvent, and allowing to cool to room temperature. Each wax produces at most, two types of crystals. Monoamylamine is used, together with n-butyl alcohol. Typical

crystal formations shown in photographs, are obtained with beeswax, carnauba wax, candelilla wax and ozokerite. Some idea of composition of a wax may be obtained from appearance of crystal formations.

Testing and Evaluation Pigments, Dyes and the Like, L. Eilers. *Farbe u. Lack., 89, 99 and 11, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

K Shampoo

Liquid Soap, *Fr. Pat. 833,932.* Soap is composed of palm soap 20, ammonium sulphoricinoleate 10, terpinolene 5 grams, per liter of water.

Shampoo Powder, *D.R.P. 658,246.* Soap powder used is protected against clumping due to moisture, and hygroscopic ingredients can then be added to it to enhance cleansing and foaming action. Liquid fatty acids are used to protect the hygroscopic agents.

Shampoos, Anon. *Recherches, April, p. 35, 1939.* New shampoos are composed of mixtures of sulphonated derivatives and sodium hetaphosphate. Sulphonated alcohols are replaced by aminosulphonated compounds and sulphonated esters. A sulphoricinoleate is mixed with sodium carbonate and an alkali phosphate.

Soap and Soapless Shampoos, Anon. *Arch. de la Drog, Pharm.* Modern soapless shampoos can be made from the following formula: Triethanolamine lauryl sulphate 27 parts, distilled water 73 parts with color and perfume to suit. Modern soap shampoo can be made from: Cocoanut fatty acids 11.1 per cent, myristic acid 3.1 per cent, triethanolamine 10 per cent and water 75 per cent. The quantity of triethanolamine required to neutralize 1 kilo of the various fatty acids is given as follows: oleic 480 grams, stearic 492 grams, cocoanut fatty acids 640 grams, and ricinoleic acid 460 grams. Through *Rivista Italiana d. Ess. d. Prof. e.d. Piante Officinali, 21, No. 1, 31, 1939.*)

Treating Sulphonated Alcohols, *U. S. Pat. 2,141,245.* Tolerance of sulphated higher fatty alcohols toward calcium and magnesium ions is increased if the sulphonated alcohol is warmed for a short time with 50 per cent of its weight of ethyl alcohol.

L Soaps

Accelerated Ageing Test for Soap, L. B. Hitchcock & R. E. Divine. *Oil & Soap,* **16,** *6, 1939.* The authors describe in detail their own experience in the following tests at the Hooker Soap Laboratory: three day film test, nine day bar test 140°F, 125°F open oven test, 100°F sealed jar test, 125° F sealed jar test, ultraviolet or sunlight stability and the grading of samples in accelerated tests.

Analytical Methods for Washing Agents 1936-1938. *Fette u. Seifen,* **45,** *379, 1938.* Methods of analyzing soap are brought up to date. (Through *C.A.*)

A Study of Soft Soap and Soapy Preparations Made by Cold Process, D. W. O'Day & J. W. Jones. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **28,** *227, 1939.* Official soap prepared by the cold process possesses a better appearance than that prepared by the official process. Soya bean oil or corn oil give good soaps at low price. Heat used in the process darkens the product. Saponated solution of cresol may be prepared without the application of heat, and the resulting product is much lighter in color.

Cyclohexanol Soaps for Special Uses, Paul I. Smith. *American Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 2, 37, 1939.* Cyclohexanol and methyl-cyclohexanol are less dangerous than former solvents, as well as being non-toxic. Their mild odor is an advantage. They are non-corrosive toward metal and can be easily crushed into soft or hard soap masses to produce a paste of varying consistency. Such soaps containing cyclohexanol can be used to good advantage as mechanics' soaps, in dry cleaning, for cleaning rubber goods, paint cleaners, etc. Cyclohexanol has a stabilizing effect on emulsions of oils and waxes, and hence is used in water-bound distempers and dopes.

Dairy Detergents, W. L. Davies, *Dairy Ind.,* **4,** *No. 1, 3, 1939.* Analyses of 11 dairy detergents. Four contain colloidal substances, all contain sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate and many contain sulphites and T.S.P. Largest percentage ingredient in most products is soda ash. Analytical procedures for determining composition of detergents are given. (Through *C.A.*)

Ethanolamine Solutions of Benzene, Water Solubility in, R. C. Pink. *J. Chem. Soc., 53, 1939.* Solutions of ethanolamine oleate in solvents such as benzene, toluene or xylene, dissolve large amounts of water with a corresponding rise in viscosity. Beyond a certain point of water addition, inversion of emulsion takes place and a stable oil-in-water emulsion forms. Amount of water dissolved by soap before inversion depends on amount of soap used. Certain phenols increase amount of water which can be added. (Through *C.A.*)

Improving Detergent Power of Soap, *Belg. Pat. 429,376.* Spirit of turpentine and perfume are mixed and added to ordinary hard soap.

Laundry Bluing and Scouring Composition, *U. S. Pat. 2,141,589.* A powder composed of ammonium fluosilicate and sodium fluosilicate and moderately hydrated dextrose together with a coating of bluing on the crystals.

Liquid Shaving Soap, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.,* **65,** *449, 1938.* A clear preparation can be made from 6 parts olein, 2 parts castor oil fatty acids, caustic potash 50° Be 3.22 parts and distilled water 15 parts. After manufacture the soap is stored in a cool place and filtered.

Methyl Cellulose in Soap Making, P. I. Smith. *American Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 3, 45, 1939.* Fatty acids of soap can be reduced by 30 per cent if methyl cellulose is used as filler. A description of the product with method of handling during soap manufacture are included. Such addition also makes a smoother and softer lather.

New Method for Determining Glycerol in Filled Soap, W. Schulze. *Fette u. Seifen,* **46,** *66, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Pharmacology of Soaps, L. D. Edwards. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **28**, *209, 1939.* Evidence is offered to support the view that the lytic effect of soap is the fatty acid molecule, and that it so behaves because of the formation of an intermediate product such as an acid soap. The hemolytic properties of potassium and sodium soaps is very much the same. Toxicity of the various soaps to earthworms is described. Sodium stearate is least toxic and sodium laurate is most toxic. At a given pH, the lytic properties are increased with temperature especially the lesser soluble soaps.

Polymerized Rosin in Soap Manufacture, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer*, **4**, *180, 1939.* Ordinary rosin produces soaps which frequently discolor on ageing. Polymerized rosin gives soaps of light color on the other hand. The rosin used is made by dissolving gum rosin in volatile solvent, polymerizing with boron fluoride for 2 hours at 30° C, adding water to remove the catalyst, separate the water, evaporate the solvent leaving a light colored rosin having the same acid and saponification value as before treatment, but raising the m.p. 87 to 107° and increasing the molecular weight from 300 to 400.

Proper Use of Washing Powders in Dairies, A. H. Bayer. *Dairy Ind.*, **4**, *No. 1, 37, 1939.* Each material contained has special properties as follows: soda ash cuts the fat, T.S.P. softens the water, and silicates are used for giving a brightening effect to equipment. No one ingredient does the job alone. (Through *C.A.*)

Salt Water Soaps. *F.P. 48,182.* Soaps of fatty acids whose molecular weight is below 210, mixed in definite proportions with fatty acids of high molecular weight, such as castor fatty acids.

Soap Flakes Analyzed, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, *496, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Soap Production, *Brit. Pat. 494,276.* Fatty material is first emulsified, then an accelerator of the peroxide type is added, followed by the addition of lye. Soap is rapidly manufactured by this process, and requires no heat in the manufacture.

Sweating of Soap, F. Wittka. *Allgem. Oel-u. Fett-Ztg.*, **36**, *14, 1939.* Excess humidity may be the cause of sweating. Pressing of liquid soap from unstable grain soap, or the use of fat stock high in unsaturates or oxy-acids will all lead to sweating in soap. (Through *C.A.*)

Textile Soaps and Soap Substitutes, J. and A. Davidsohn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, *417, 1939.* Suggestions for the formulation and development of soaps and soap assistants used in textile practice. Solvent soaps among which are included petrol and cyclohexanol soaps are reviewed, together with comments on use of sulphonated oils and fatty alcohols.

Zinc White in Soap, A. Foulon. *Allgem. Oel-u. Fett-Ztg.*, **36**, *12, 1939.* Zinc white enhances appearance, supposedly adds antiseptic properties, aids in fixation of perfume and aids in preventing rancidity of soap. (Through *C.A.*)

M Dental Preparations

Alkalinity of Hypochlorite Solutions, A. Osol & J. Roger. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.*, **28**, *148, 1939.* A discussion of various methods used in neutralizing caustic alkalinity in hypochlorite solutions. Sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate and sodium hydroxide are evaluated in terms of caustic alkalinity.

Antiseptic Dentifrice, *U. S. Pat. 2,135,111.* Vanadyl lactate is a suitable salt for use as antiseptic in mouth preparations. Methods of preparing the lactate are outlined.

Dental Cements, J. C. P. Bersford. *Brit. Dental J.*, **64**, *82, 1938.* Oxyphosphates are less effective than zinc oxide-eugenol cements. Silicate cements are alleged to have a deleterious action on the pulp. (Through *C.A.*)

Dental Cream Flavor, Anon. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record*, **30**, *96, 1939.* Use 2 per cent of the following mixture as a dentifrice flavor: eucalyptus oil 40, peppermint oil 50 and thymol 10 parts. Where soap is not used in the preparation, 1 per cent is sufficient as a flavor.

Dentifrice, *Fr. Pat. 833,550.* Icing sugar, glycerol, pure SiO_2, kaolin, fruit juice and menthol are mixed to give a dentifrice.

Dental Pharmaceuticals, L. G. Freeman. *Am. Professional Pharmacist*, **4**, *25, 1938.* Formulas for dental abrasive capsules, increase or decrease salivation, hemostatic agents and analgesics. (Through *J.A.Ph.A.*)

Dentifrice, *German Pat. 671,334.* Water soluble salts of $(HOOCCH_2)_2$-NCH_2CH_2N-$(CH_2COOH)_2$ are used as constituents of dentifrice. This is an addition to patent *664,499.*

Manufacture of Tooth Pastes, Anon. *Givaudanian, April, p. 3, 1939.* Review of ingredients used in tooth paste manufacture together with an evaluation of each for the purpose intended.

Tooth Decay, Research Concerning Cause of, etc., V. St. Konsulov, I. Dzherasi & Zh. Lambrev. *Ann. univ. Sofia, II, Faculte phys. math. Livre, 3*, **34**, *1937-8.* The effect of various kinds of cheese and magnesium is studied. (Through *C.A.*)

Tooth Paste, *Can. Pat. 379,502.* Glycerine is heated with saponaceous substance to give a soft excipient. This is colored, flavored and enhanced with an abrasive such as tricalcium phosphate.

N Antiseptics

Antiseptic Properties of Official Preparations, A Comparative Study, L. J. Piccoli & M. Hecht. *J. Am. Phar. Assoc.*, **28**, *157, 1939.* The inhibitory property of a number of products is listed. Inorganic acids and bases usually show high penetration as compared to organic acids such as benzoic, salicylic or picric acids. Heavy metal salts have better penetration than sodium or potassium salts. Essential oils show a wide variation of values. Best essential oils are bitter almond and mustard oils. Medium penetration are cinnamon, turpentine, thyme and eucalyptus oils. The mode of action of volatile antiseptics is discussed.

Bactericidal Properties of Commercial Antiseptics, Effect of pH on, W. A. Bittender, E. F. Degering & P. A. Tetrault. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, **31**, *742,*

1939. Phenylmercuric nitrate, merthiolate, metaphen, mercurochrome, tincture of iodine, phenol, hexylresorcinol and acriflavine were studied under controlled conditions of pH with respect to their bactericidal properties against *S. aureus* and *E. coli.* Several of the products could not be tested under conditions of the experiment because of precipitation. Most of the antiseptics tested showed a definite increase in effectiveness at acid pH. Thus phenyl mercuric nitrate effectiveness at pH 7 is 1:10000 and at pH of 3, it is ten times greater or 1:100,000.

Evaluation of Bactericidal Action, E. R. Withell. *Quart. J. Pharm. & Pharmacol.*, **11**, *736, 1938.* The author introduces a new method of estimating the viable bacteria in a suspension by the roll-tube-capillary dropping pipette technique. The standard error is about 5 per cent. Death rate of *B. coli* in weak phenol solutions is not constant, an initial lag period occurring. As the strength of phenol increases, the lag period diminishes until it is absent in high concentrations. When no lag occurs, the death rate corresponds to that of a mono-molecular reaction. Suggestions for eliminating the lag period are made.

Germicidal and Inhibiting Action of Tanin Containing Drugs, H. Kleiwe & H. I. Hillenbrand. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.*, **54**, *211, 1939.* Tanin rich drugs have better germicidal power and inhibiting action than tanin poor drugs. A large assortment of drugs were investigated and are described. (Through *C.A.*)

Selective Bacteriostatic Action of Sodium Lauryl Sulphate, J. M. Birkeland & E. A. Steinhaus. *Proc. Soc. Exptl. Biol. & Med.*, **40**, *86, 1939.* Sodium alkyl sulphate possesses a high degree of bacteriostatic selectivity. Gram positive bacteria and molds are inhibited, but most Gram negative bacteria grew freely. (Through *Oil & Soap*)

Sweat as Fungicide, S. M. Peck, H. Rosenfeld, W. Leifer & W. Bierman. *Arch. Dermatol Syphilol.*, **39**, *126, 1939.* Thermal sweat may possess fungicidal properties at pH below 7.0, but concentrated heat sweat has these properties even when alkaline. The fungicidal properties are probably due to: acetic, caproic, caprylic, lactic and ascorbic acids. Body areas having greatest concentration of sweat show least infection. Sebum has no fungicidal properties. (Through *C.A.*)

H Hair Preparations

Change of Fur in Rats, Produced by a Lack of Certain Factors of the Vitamin B Complex. II, G. Lundel & H. Kringstad. *Z. Physiol. Chem.*, **257**, *201, 1939.* The black hair of rats turns gray in absence of certain factors of vitamin B complex. The new factor is found in yeast. This is not either of the presently recognized factors. Albino rats' white hair also changes to a dirty brown. (Through *C.A.*)

Determination of Hydrogen Peroxide and Some Related Peroxygen Compounds. *Ind. Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.*, **11**, *194, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Determination of p-Phenylenediamine and p-Toluidinediamine, R. L. Herd. *J. Assoc. Official Agr. Chem.*, **22**, *158, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

Eyelash Grower, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer*, **4**, *202, 1939.* A formula for this is as follows: yellow petrolatum 50, castor oil 49, paraffin wax 1. Another formula can contain yellow petrolatum 50 and turtle oil 50 parts.

Hair Dressing, *Ger. Pat. 667,451.* An alcoholic solution containing silicic ester and a small proportion of castor oil, used as a remedy for greasiness of hair.

Hair Dye, *Ger. Pat. Appl. 101,756A.* Silver nitrate and ammonia are replaced by silver nitrite which can be made by adding any soluble nitrite to a silver solution. Disagreeable discolorations are avoided. Ammonia is added for a clear solution.

Hair Dye, *Swiss Pat. 197,425.* A mixture of wool fat, glycerol monostearate, wax, cetyl alcohol and stearin are melted together. To this is added turkey red oil, toluene diamine, water, spirit and ammonium hydroxide. On oxidizing with hydrogen peroxide, a hair dye is formed.

Hair Setting Preparations, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, *434, 1939.* Formulas, description of purpose and primary composition of wave-setting lotions, permanent wave solutions and hair lacquers. Six formulas are given. A formula for hair-setting lotion consists of karaya gum 40, tragacanth 15, and borax 45 grams which are mixed, tinted and perfumed.

Hair Waving Solutions, M. G. de-Navarre. *Mfg. Perfumer*, **4**, *192, 1939.* Many fast drying finger waving solutions on the market contain gelatin as active material. Gelatin tends to gel unless pH is carefully adjusted. The gelatin precursor affects best pH. Using ½ to 1 per cent of gelatin in water solution adjusted for pH has surprising drying time and leaves no flakes on the hair.

P Sun Tan Preparations

Acid Skin Won't Tan, Anon. *Glass Packer*, **18**, *304, 1939.* Tan formation in human skin is brought about by photoactivation of tyrosinase which brings about a deposit of melanin. This change can occur only in alkaline media and is inhibited by the acid skin of white people.

Erythema Curve, and Pharmacological Action of Ultra Violet Radiations, J. S. Mitchell. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, **B 126**, *241, 1938.* Light transmitted through *stratum corneum* causes a photochemical decomposition of proteins in *stratum mucosum* with resulting erythemal response. The latent period is due to the time required for diffusion of the products of decomposition to the small blood vessels. Maximal erythemal efficiency is 2975 plus or minus 15 A. The author gives 129 references. (Through *C.A.*)

Physiological Effects of Ultra Violet Radiation, H. Laurens. *J. Am. Med. Assoc.*, **111**, *2385, 1938.* The author reviews the effect of ultraviolet radiation on skin, eyes, blood, circulation, metabolism, optical sensitization, bacteria protozoa, etc. (Through *C.A.*)

Sun Protection and Sun Tan, Anon. *Perf. & Essent. Oil Record*, **30**, *103,*

1939. A brief review of the requirements for sun protection and practical hints on proprietary products and their use. Erythema is most pronounced at 2970 A, and completely disappears above 3170 A. Products used must be effective in layers of 0.01 to 0.05 mm in thickness.

Q Miscellaneous

Ability of Human Skin to Alkalize Itself, A. v. Werthern. *Klin. Wochschr.*, **18**, *98, 1939.* Flow of blood through the skin is more important than local factors in affecting acidity or alkalinity. (Through *C.A.*)

Acid Proofing Cork, Anon. *American Perf.*, **38**, *No. 2, 39, 1939.* Place the cork (to be made acid proof) into a solution of 2 parts glycerine, gelatin 1 part, and water 40 parts, and heat to 112-120°F for several hours. Remove, wipe clean, cover with a mixture of petrolatum 2 parts and paraffin 7 parts, warmed to 105°F. Alternate treatment is given.

Acne and Sex Hormones, U. J. Wile, B. G. Barney & J. T. Bradbury. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.*, **39**, *195, 1939.* In general, urine of young women with acne contains less estrogenic hormone than that of normal women. (Through *C.A.*)

Alkalinity of Glass Containers, R. H. Auch. *American Perfumer*, **38**, *No. 3, 40, 1939.* Alkalinity of glass containers often are source of difficulty after products are filled into container. Methods of overcoming glass alkalinity are mentioned.

Amaranth, Identification of in Soft Drinks, in Presence of Natural Pigments, I. S. Roizman & S. G. Pokhes. *Voprosy Pitaniya*, **7**, *No. 3, 140, 1938.* (See item under Section A.)

Antiseptic Properties of Official Preparations, A Comparative Study, L. J. Piccoli & M. Hecht. *J. Amer. Phar. Assoc.*, **28**, *157, 1939.* (See item under Section N.)

Beryllium, Pharmacology of, H. Steidle. *Arch. Exptl. Path. Pharmakol.*, **187**, *533, 1937.* (See item under Section E.)

Biacetyl, *U. S. Pat. 2,145,388.* (See item under Section B.)

Borax, Boric Acid and Their Substitutes, H. Schwarz. *Der Parfumeur*, **13**, *435, 1939. Seif. Ztg.*, **66.** A review of these materials and their properties.

Butyl Acetate Vapors Non-Toxic, Anon. *Solvent News, January, 1939.* It is reported that evidence is on hand supporting the non-toxic properties of butyl acetate vapors. Tests on guinea pigs breathing air containing 22 mg per liter of air developed no noticeable symptoms nor changes in the blood picture.

Carob Beans, Conversion Products of, *Brit. Pat. 498,149.* Kernels of carob beans are treated with alkylating agents such as alkylene oxides. The reaction products are purified and are suitable dressing or sizing agents and are water soluble.

Change of Fur in Rats, Produced by a Lack of Certain Factors of the Vitamin B Complex, II, G. Lundel & H. Kringstad. *Z. Physiol. Chem.*, **257**, *201, 1939.* (See item under Section O.)

Colloid Mill, *U. S. Pat. 2,147,821.* (See item under Section G.)

Composition to Prevent Water Condensation on Glass. *B. Pat. 490,928.* To each gallon of water add 25 to 50 ounces soap, ½ to 2 teaspoonsful glycerine, ½ to 1½ teaspoonsful paraffin, perfume and color to suit.

Control of pH in Peroxide Solutions, J. S. Reichert & H. G. Hull. *Ind. & Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.*, **11**, *311, 1939.* Control of pH is important in production of peroxygen compounds. Data are presented to show measurement of pH of peroxide solutions and relationship of normality of hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide behaves like a weak acid.

Constants of Wool Fat, Hungarian, L. Hasko. *Vegyi Ipar*, **37**, *No. 21, 3, 1938.* Hungarian wool fat has following characteristics: Acid no. 0 to 5.6; saponification value 88.1 to 95.6; iodine value Wijs 42.7 to 6.9; unsaponifiables 40.0 to 6.4 per cent. Laboratory prepared wool fat, extracted from unwashed raw wool showed in an average of 25 samples; acid value 9.3; saponification value 98.6; iodine value 41.8; and a *Lifschutz* number (unsaponifiables) of 48.8. Australian wool fat showed lower iodine values. (Through *C.A.*)

Conversion of Coumarin to o-Methoxycinnamic Acid Derivatives, A Modified Method for, *J. Univ. Bombay*, **7**, *pt. 3, 213, 1938.* (See item under Section B.)

Corrosion of Metals, Soap and Allied Products Industries, G. L. Cox. *Ind. Eng. Chem.*, **30**, *1349, 1938.* Results of a number of corrosion tests made in operating plant equipment in production of soaps, fatty acids and by-products are reported. Typical examples of service records are cited. These should serve as a guide in the selection of proper materials for the construction of equipment used in processing.

Cosmetic Emulsions, *U. S. Pat. 2,114,490.* (See item under Section H.)

Cosmetic Manufacture and Equipment, C. H. Butcher. *Chem. Prod.*, **1**, *135, 1939.* A discussion of satisfactory equipment used in processing cosmetics.

Creams, Salves, Emulsions, etc., *Brit. Pat. 496,893.* (See item under Section D.)

Dermatology and Cosmetics, R. M. and H. M. Gattefosse & E. Mahler. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, *415, 1939.* An account of research on cosmetics as related to skin function together with a look into the future.

Detergent, *Brit. Pat. 495,766.* A mixture for removing plaster and adhesive tape is composed of a carbon tetrachloride solution of not over 40 per cent mineral oil and up to 10 per cent of alcohol.

Electrochemical Reduction of Sugars, H. Jermain Creighton. *Trans. Electrochem. Soc.*, **75**, *18, 1939.* Detailed results are given for reduction of glucose, mannose and invert sugar. Amounts of sorbitol and mannitol produced by reduction of glucose can be varied by changing the OH-ion concentration of catholyte. (Through *C.A.*)

Erythema Curve and Pharmacological Action of Ultra Violet Radiations, J. S. Mitchell. *Proc. Roy. Soc.*,

B 126, *241, 1938.* (See item under Section P.)

Ethanolamine Solutions of Benzene, Water Solubility in, R. C. Pink. *J. Chem. Soc.,* **53,** *1939.* (See item under Section L.)

Evaluation of Bactericidal Action, E. R. Withell. *Quart. J. Pharm. & Pharmacol.,* **11,** *736, 1938.* (See item under Section N.)

Eyelash Grower, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *202, 1939.* (See item under Section O.)

Foam Preventing Materials, F. Ohl. *Gelatine, Leim, Klebstoffe,* **6,** *166, 1938.* A review of older practice using oil, cloves, milk, neutral wool-fat, castor oil, etc. (Through *C.A.*)

Furniture Polish, The Chemist Looks at, C. A. Tyler. *Glass Packer,* **18,** *288, 1939.* Account of composition, with formulas and remarks on formulation. Eighteen recipes are given.

Germicidal and Inhibiting Action of Tanin Containing Drugs, H. Kleiwe & H. I. Hillenbrand. *Deut. Apoth. Ztg.,* **54,** *211, 1939.* (See item under Section N.)

Glycols, *Brit. Pat. 498,119.* Olefine oxide gases are treated with a liquid absorbent which may contain a hydrating agent, heating to convert the oxide to glycol and recycling the liquid to increase the concentration of glycol.

Hair Dye, *Ger. Pat. Appl. 101,-756A.* (See item under Section O.)

Hexamethylenetetramine, Retarding Effect of, on Aluminum Attack, J. Roch & H. Rohrig. *Aluminum,* **21,** *31, 1939.* Alkaline solutions could not be protected with this addition against action on aluminum. A hydrochloric acid solution containing 0.1 per cent hexamethylenetetramine (methenamine) gave 90 per cent protection. (Through *C.A.*)

Higher Fatty Alcohols in Cosmetics, H. S. Redgrove. *Amer. Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 2, 32, 1939.* (See item under Section G.)

Industrial Applications of Glycols, H. B. McClure. *News Ed. Ind. & Eng. Chem.,* **17,** *No. 5, 149, 1939.* The article is part of a symposium on glycols, and refers to uses as antifreeze, engine coolant, protective coating, plasticizer, textile, gas dehydration hydrolic liquids. It also refers to the numerous glycol derivatives as well.

Isopulegol, Preparation of, *U. S. Pat. 2,117,463.* (See item under Section C.)

Lanolin, W. Gaenssle. *Fette u. Seifen.* Derivatives and active constituents tabulated. Pure lanolin has the following characteristics: acid value 0.28; saponification value 90-100; specific gravity 0.960; ash 0.1 per cent; volatile ingredients at 100° 0.1 per cent; melting point 38-42°; refractive index 1.4769-1.4784; unsaponifiables 56 per cent; free cholesterin ¾ per cent; combined cholesterin 13-14 per cent. A description and characteristics of lanolin concentrates are also given. (Through *Brazil Parfumista,* **4,** *No. 8, p. 415, 1938.*)

Laundry Bluing and Scouring Composition, *U. S. Pat. 2,141,589.* (See item under Section L.)

Measurement of pH of Skin, I. H. Blank. *J. Investigative Dermatol.,* **2,** *67 & 75, 1939.* The glass electrode is described; pH values of exposed areas vary from 4.0 to 7.0, with most values in region of 4.2 to 5.6. Women vary more than men and their average pH is about 0.5 pH units higher. Extensor surfaces of arm are slightly more alkaline than the flexor areas. (Through *C.A.*)

Menthol, Process of Making, *U. S. Pat. 2,120,131.* (See item under Section C.)

Metals Suitable for Wines, R. W. Mueller. *Korrosion und Metallschutz,* **14,** *385, 1938.* Comparative tests were made on aluminum, tin, chrome-nickel, nickel, Monel metal and inconel. Measurable corrosion was found in tin, and this proved to be the least useful of all the metals. Principal effect is on the color and sparkle of wine. Highest permissible concentration of metals is as follows: iron 1, tin 1, chromium 15, copper 60, aluminum 100, zinc 200, and nickel 200 milligrams per liter respectively. (Through *Food Industries.*)

Mineral Oil Deterioration, A. G. Assaf & E. K. Gladding. *Ind. & Eng. Chem., Anal. Ed.* **11,** *164, 1939.* The Grinard reagent (methyl magnesium iodide) is used to quantitatively determine the ketones, esters and peroxides formed when mineral oils are oxidized. A diagram of the apparatus used is also given.

Mineral Oil Stabilized, *U. S. Pat. 2,123,457.* A small amount of alkyl aminophenol is added to prevent deterioration and forming acid compounds.

New Materials for Perfumery and Cosmetics, Anon. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *91, 1939.* A review of the new aromatic products and cosmetic ingredients recently made available. Eleven formulas for cosmetics.

New Polishes for Old, J. M. Vallance. *Mfg. Chemist,* **10,** *149, 1939.* Formulation and manufacturing methods of the newer glass, stove, silver, metal, floor, furniture and motor car polishes. Eleven formulas.

Ointment Base, *Fr. Pat. 832,734.* Colloids such as those present in carrageen moss, marine algae, quince seeds are treated with small additions of soap. Resulting base is capable of swelling.

Oxidation and Reduction Process of Skin, G. Radaeli. *Arch. Dermat. Syphilac.,* **178,** *253, 1938.* The state of the oxidation reduction process of the skin cannot be determined by using methylene blue alone. (Through *C.A.*)

Oxygen Bubble Bath, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.,* **65,** *362, 1938.* Catalysts to be used along with sodium perborate are salts of manganese, potassium bitartrate and metal saccharates. Other materials are also suitable as catalysts, but their physical properties are undesirable.

Principles Governing the Preparation of Detergents from Sulphonates of Higher Alcohols, A. Bohanes. *Chem. Obzor.* (See item under Sec. D.)

Profits in Bubble Bath Products, R. J. Maicki. *American Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 1, 37, 1939.* The advantages of new type bubble bath over the older type of water-softening agent is manifold. Perfume is more effective, no

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bath tub ring, less reaction of sensitive individuals due to alkalinity, aesthetic reaction of individual. Wetting agents are basic ingredients with which to make a foam bath product. Two formulas are given. A powder mixture can be made from wetting agent 25 parts, filler 75 parts suitably colored and perfumed. A liquid product can be made from 25 per cent salt free wetting agent, and 75 per cent water or/and sulphonated oil, suitably colored and perfumed. Tyrol pine oils are popular aromatics.

Protecting Light Sensitive Medicinals with Colored Glasses, J. Eisenbrand. *Glastech. Ber.*, **17**, *11, 1939.* (See item under Section D.)

Refining Petroleum Oils, *U. S. Pat. 2,143,890.* Mineral oil is treated with fuming sulphuric acid under sulphonating conditions of concentration and temperature in the presence of dichlorethylether. The product mixture forms layers, one of which contains pure mineral oil, the other the mahogany sulphonic acids.

Regenerative Process of Skin, Action of Amino Acids, V. Puccinelli. *Sperimentale,* **92**, *580, 1938.* Amino acids do not stimulate regenerative process in the epithelial cells of amphibian skins. Hydroxy-proline increases the oxygen consumption of the regenerating skin. (Through *C.A.*)

Removing Dye from Human Hair, *U. S. Pat. 2,194,319.* The mixture consists of: 3 parts 40°Be nitric acid, 1 part hydrochloric acid, 1 part oxalic acid, 1 part acetic ether, 0.02 parts cholesterol, diethylene glycol 3 parts, and sodium formaldehydesulphoxylate 1 part in 89.98 parts of water.

Repellent Against Mosquitoes, *Fr. Pat. 833,568.* A mixture of strontium sulphide, calcium tungstate, camphor and other substances activated with ultra violet light.

Rust Removers and Inhibitors, C. F. Mason. *Chem. Ind.*, **44**, *172, 1939.* A digest of new uses and new compounds. Twelve formulas.

Sanitary Floors, How to Select and Maintain, C. A. Shillinglaw, J. F. Hale & J. M. Sharf. *Food Ind.*, **10**, *687, 1938.* A discussion of various kinds of floors & flooring, their construction, reasons for use or discarding, along with practical suggestions.

Seborrhea in Rats, By Feeding with Whale Oil, II, E. Somekawa. *Sci. Papers, Inst. Phys. Chem. Research (Tokyo),* **35**, *121, 1938.* Rats fed with Arctic Sperm Whale Oil at the rate of 10-15 per cent of the diet die of seborrhea. Hydrogenation of the whale oil destroys this action. Spermaceti produced from this oil and recrystallized from acetone does not possess toxic action. The oil diffusing from the skin of the rat is a mixture of oleyl and cetyl esters in the ratio of 3 to 1. (Through *C.A.*)

Skin Injuries from Cosmetics, E. Langer. *Urol. Cutaneous Rev.*, **43**, *213, 1939.* A short review of cosmetic materials which may cause skin irritation. (Through *C.A.*)

Skin pH and Reaction to Applications of Solutions of Various pH, D. M. Pillsbury & B. Shaffer. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.*, **39**, *253, 1939.* Intact human skin can withstand pH of from 2.0 to 12.6. Broken skin reacts violently to pH 1.2 forming ulcer. Alkaline pH solutions up to 12.6 did not affect it more than in case of unbroken skin. The pH of skin surfaces varies with region. Buffer solutions of pH 2 and 9.6 in a cholesterol petrolatum base had no regular effect on a variety of dermatoses in 33 patients. (Through *C.A.*)

Spray Drying, B. B. Fogler & R. V. Kleinschmidt. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.*, **30**, *1372, 1938.* Thorough discussion of drying materials, especially amorphous products, by using a spray process. Grinding operations are eliminated. Special properties are given to substances so dried. Heat sensitive materials are especially well handled by this method.

Sweeping Compounds, H. S. Olcott. *Soap,* **14**, *No. 11, 105, 1938.* A mixture of 95.6 per cent cottonseed-hull bran and 4.4 per cent mineral oil is superior to common sawdust products. (Through *C.A.*)

Sugar Esters, M. G. deNavarre. *Prop. Drugs,* **25**, *No. 3, 9, 1939.* (See item under Section D.)

Tert Butyl Pyrogallol. *U. S. Pat., 2,137,815.* An excess pyrogallol is caused to react with tertiary butyl alcohol and fused zinc chloride as condensing agent. The reagents are used in equal quantities. Melting pt. 139°.

Theory of Repeated Sulphonation of Naphthenic Acid, E. L. Lederer. *Petroleum Ztg.*, **34**, *No. 19, 12, 1938.* A mathematical discussion of the theory.

Thixotropy and Viscosity, General Theory of, F. C. Goodeve. *Trans. Faraday Soc.*, **35**, *342, 1939.* Thixotropy is believed to arise from the presence of scaffold-like structures in colloidal solutions. This chain-like network explains the non-Newtonian theory. Applications of this theory are presented. (Through *C.A.*)

Toxicity of Glycols, M. A. Mancini. *Boll. soc. ital. biol. sper.*, **14**, *68, 1939.* Doses of ethylene glycol at 10-15 cc daily produced oxaluria, and 40-50 cc daily caused death or severe intoxication in rats. Propylene glycol was much less toxic. (Through *C.A.*)

Utilization of Sea Algae for Cosmetics, H. Frank. *Reichstoff-Ind. Kosmetik,* **14**, *15, 1939.* Two types of products are described: those giving water soluble salts, and those giving water soluble salts only in the presence of ammonium hydroxide.

Viscosity of Bentonite Sols, A Function of Particle Size, E. A. Hauser & D. S. LeBeau. *Kolloid Ztg.*, **86**, *105, 1939.* (See item under Section D.)

R Oils and Fats

Antioxidants, *Brit. Pat. 497,939.* Examples of suitable compounds are: b-anilinoethanethiol, bis(b-mercaptoethyl) aniline, b-dodecylaminopropanthiol, piperidineoethanethiol and others. These can be used on a variety of technical and chemical products which have a tendency to oxidize.

Antioxidants for Oils, *Brit. Pat. 498,110.* The compound $C_2H_5COO(CH_2)3NEt_2$ is an antioxidant for peanut and linseed oils.

Ceresin from Petroleum, D. Goldberg & I. Abezgauz. *Groznenskii Neftyanik,* **7**, *No. 6, 33, 1937.* Dichlorethane can be used as the solvent for

ceresin and gives better results than does naphtha. Process for obtaining ceresin in this manner is described. (Through *C.A.*)

Chemistry of Fat Spoilage, J. J. Kochling & K. Taufel. *Fette u. Seifen,* **46,** *206, 1939.* When the oil is heated in air prior to storage, it loses ability to withstand oxidation. Heating in a nitrogen atmosphere, there is less tendency toward oxidation. Mixing heated oil with unheated peanut oil, increases time of oxidation of unheated oil. Tabular data shows the effect of heat on oxidation. (Through *Oil & Soap*)

Corrosion of Metals, Soap and Allied Products Industries, G. L. Cox. *Ind. Eng. Chem.,* **30,** *1349, 1938.* (See item under Section Q.)

Diphenylcarbazide for Detecting Rancidity in Fats, E. Glimm, L. Kludzinski and H. Fleischhauer. *Fette u. Seifen,* **45,** *496, 1938.* Diphenylcarbazide proved to be unsatisfactory for this purpose after having been thoroughly investigated. (Through *C.A.*)

Filtration of Paraffin Oils at Low Temperatures, R. Dobrowolski. *Przemysl. Chem.,* **22,** *323, 1938.* Filtration using added solvents such as naphtha, trichlorethylene as filter aids are mentioned. A special filter press designed by the author is used. Oils with high viscosity and low settling point are so obtained. (Through *C.A.*)

Higher Alcohols as Excipients for Suppositories, A. Ferraris. *Boll. Chim. Farm.,* **77,** *325, 1938.* (See item under Section D.)

Intercellular Medium, Hydrolysis of Esters in, G. M. Haas. *Arch. Path.,* **26,** *1183, 1938.* Hydrolysis of liquid esters in the intercellular subcutaneous tissue using synthetic glycerides with long acyl groups, showed but slight hydrolysis. Methyl esters are rapidly hydrolyzed on the other hand. Ethyl esters are more slowly broken down, and butyl esters not at all. Multinucleated giant cells formed at the site where the hydrolysis liberating a fatty acid occurs. (Through *C.A.*)

Kreis Test for Rancidity, an Improved, W. P. Walters, M. M. Muers & E. B. Anderson. *J. Soc. Chem. Ind.* A solution of trichloracetic acid and amyl acetate substitute the HCl. Amyl acetate is also used as solvent for the phlorglucinol instead of ether. The test is much more sensitive and gives reproducible quantitative results. (Through *Quart. J. Pharm. & Pharmacol.,* **11,** *766, 1938.*)

Lanolin, W. Gaenssle. *Fette u. Seifen.* (See item under Section Q.)

Methyl Linoleate, Studies of Fat Free Diets, G. J. Martin. *J. Nutr.,* **17,** *127, 1939.* The minimum level for optimal growth, is 1 drop per day for rats. Methyl linolenate will not supplant methyl linoleate. (Through *Oil & Soap.*)

Microscopy of Waxes and Wax Constituents, H. Taub & S. Zweig. *J. Am. Pharm. Assoc.,* **28,** *135, 1939.* (See item under Section J.)

Mineral Oil Deterioration, A. G. Assaf and E. K. Gladding. *Ind. & Eng. Chem. Anal. Ed.,* **11,** *164, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

Polyglycerol Esters, Utilization of, M. Bodansky, C. L. Herrmann & K. Campbell. *Biochem. J.,* **32,** *1939, 1938.* Fatty acid derivatives of diglycerol, triglycerol, etc., were fed to the extent of 5 and 10 per cent of the diet of albino rats, and were as well utilized as natural fats. Long continued feeding showed no untoward effects in tissues and organs. (Through *C.A.*)

Preventing Turbidity in Light Petroleum Products, *Russ. Pat. 50,973.* Add from 3 to 10 per cent of propyl or butyl alcohol.

Refining Petroleum Oils, *U. S. Pat. 2,143,890.* (See item under Section Q.)

Review of Scientific Literature on Fats and Oils for 1938, Part II, M. M. Piskur. *Oil & Soap,* **16,** *86, 1939.* In this part, the biochemical deterioration, composition and characteristics of detergents are reviewed.

Solid Hydrocarbons in Petrolatum, I. M. Abezgauz. *Azerbaidzhanskoe Neftyanoe Khoz., No. 4, 49, 1938.* Treat the petrolatum with solvents such as benzene-$(CH_2Cl)_2$ and acetone-toluene at —20° C. (Through *C.A.*)

Stabilizing Sulphonated Oils, *Brit. Pat. 497,574.* Sulphur is dissolved in the oil at elevated temperature care being exercised not to get an unduly darkened oil. Resulting product contains less than 1 per cent sulphur and does not stain metals.

Stearic Acid, Determination of in Fats, A. Heiduschka & W. Bohme. *Z. Unters. Lebensm.* (See item under Section A.)

Survey of Viscosities of Medicinal Mineral Oils, J. F. McDonnell & P. M. Fairlamb. *Am. J. Pharm.,* **111,** *139, 1939.* Tests show that about a half of mineral oils sold in Pennsylvania have but a viscosity of 85 and the other half have a viscosity of 347. It is suggested that present standards for light and heavy liquid petrolatum be deleted and instead new standards developed by the authors be included.

Tert Butyl Pyrogallol. *U. S. Pat. 2,137,815.* (See item under Section Q.)

The Animal and Vegetable Waxes in 1938, L. W. Greene. *Oil & Soap,* **16,** *107, 1939.* A review of developments, technical, practical and economic. Described at length are beeswax, wool fat, wool wax, wool grease and lanolin; sperm oil and spermaceti; other animal waxes such as silk wax, shellac wax, etc.; carnauba wax; cane wax; cotton wax; montan wax; a miscellany of vegetable waxes; synthetic wax substitutes; extraction, refining, bleaching and coloring; physical, chemical and biochemical properties; wax compounds; emulsification; analysis; industrial use; waterproofing, sealing and coating compositions; emulsifying-dispersing and wetting agents; pharmaceutical application; application in electrical, petroleum, paper, metallurgical, textile, paint-varnish-lacquer, leather and rubber industries together with miscellaneous uses. A very comprehensive review.

Theory of Repeated Sulphonation of Naphthenic Acid, E. L. Lederer. *Petroleum Ztg.,* **34,** *No. 19, 12, 1938.* (See item under Section Q.)

Water Content of Sulphonated Oils, Determination of, H. Finken & H. Holters. *Fette u. Seifen,* **46,** *70, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

S Shaving Preparations

Brushless Shaving Cream, *U. S. Pat. 2,144,884.* An emulsion of stearic acid together with sodium lauryl sulphate and similar mixtures.

Deodorizing Shaving Cream, *U. S. Pat. 2,145,583.* Cream base to which is added a compound of the type of zinc sulphate, together with colloid such as gum tragacanth to act as stabilizer.

Liquid Shaving Soap, Anon. *Seifensieder Ztg.*, **65**, *449, 1938.* (See item under Section L.)

Nonlather Shaving Composition, *U. S. Pat. 2,143,060.* A stick-like composition of magnesium peroxide, gum arabic and lactose. A small proportion of hydrogen peroxide carbamide may also be added.

Shaving Aids, H. Janistyn. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.*, **12**, *492, 1939.* A practical account of the latest developments in shaving preparations. Preshaving preparations are best made with from 50 to 60 per cent alcohol. A formula for such a product is: isopropyl alcohol 40, sodium gallate ½, phenyl ethyl alcohol ½, borax ½, water 58.5 parts. Six formulas for pre-shaving lotions are given. Two formulas for pre-shaving creams, five formulas for after shaving products, two after shaving creams, three styptic lotions, and six styptic powders. Styptic shaving soap containing cotarnine is mentioned, and possibilities with such products are stressed.

Shaving Cream, *U. S. Pat. 2,148,285.* A cream from 50 stearic acid, 3 triethanolamine, 9 lanolin, 160-212 water, tragacanth gum 2.5-3.75, and boric acid 1 part.

Shaving Cream, *U. S. Pat. 2,148,286.* A shaving cream made from stearic acid 50, lanolin 7, mineral oil 6, triethanolamine 2, borax 2, water 240 and gum tragacanth 0.67 to 4, boric acid 1, glycerine 1.5 to 7 parts.

T Skin Absorption

Intercellular Medium, Hydrolysis of Esters in, G. M. Haas. *Arch. Path.*, **26**, *1183, 1939.* (See item under Section R.)

Linoleic Acid, A Skin Conditioning Substance, H. Nicol. *Mfg. Chemist*, **10**, *89, 1939.* Largely a review of the recent paper by Hume, Nunn, Smedley-Maclean and Smith. Noteworthy is the finding that raisin seed oil is more potent than linseed oil in curing the *Burr Fat Deficiency*. Unsaturates from lard are equal to linseed oil in effectiveness. Calcium linoleate is described as a skin conditioning agent.

Lipstick Dye Affects Heart, K. Matkino & M. Masayama. *J. Oriental Med.*, **29**, *1231, 1939.* (See item under Section J.)

Methyl Linoleate, Studies of Fat Free Diets, G. J. Martin, *J. Nutr.*, **17**, *127, 1939.* (See item under Section R.)

Oxidation and Reduction Process of Skin, G. Radaeli. *Arch. Dermat. Syphilol.*, **178**, *253, 1938.* (See item under Section Q.)

Physiology of the Skin, L. Jacob. *Recherches, April, p. 11, 1939.* The role of skin as mechanical protector, thermal protector, physical functional chemical protector, with notes on respiration, cutaneous absorption and elimination. A chart shows temperature of various external parts of the body skin.

Poisoning from Freckle Ointment, M. deLevie. *Nederland. Tidjdschr. Geneeskunde.* (See item under Section D.)

Polyglycerol Esters, Utilization of, M. Bodansky, C. L. Herrmann & K. Campbell. *Biochem. J.*, **32**, *1939, 1938.* (See item under Section R.)

Regenerative Process of Skin, Action of Amino Acids, V. Puccinelli. *Sperimentale*, **92**, *580, 1928.* (See item under Section Q.)

Skin pH and Reaction to Applications of Solutions of Various pH, D. M. Pillsbury & B. Shaffer. *Arch. Dermatol. Syphilol.*, **39**, *253, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

Skin Permeability VII, H. Abramson & M. Gorin. *J. Phys. Chem.*, **43**, *335, 1939.* A galvanic current is used to introduce materials into the skin. The skin is believed to be a fine membrane with holes in it. These holes can be filled by application of electrophoresis. Histamine so introduced can be recovered from the skin by reversing the current. (Through *C.A.*)

U Dermatitis

Chemical Dermatitis, H. E. Cox. *Oil, Colour Trades J.*, **95**, *788, 1939.* Some aspects of this type of dermatitis are reviewed. (Through *C.A.*)

Cosmetic Dermatitis, L. Tulipan. *Arch. Dermatol. & Syphilol.*, **38**, *906, 1939.* A review of substances used in cosmetics which are potentially irritant. Some of these ingredients are: lead acetate, mercury, ammoniated mercury, mercuric chloride, and calomel, denatured alcohol, isopropyl alcohol, arsenic, p-phenylenediamine, potassium carbonate, alkaline sulphides, phenol, salicylic acid, copper salts, ammonium and sodium carbonate, silver nitrate, quinine, aluminum salts, acetone, oil of mirbane, essential oils such as bergamot, linaloe, cassia, lavender, etc., orris, methyl heptine carbonate, alum and talc. (Through *P.E.O.R.*)

Dermatitis and Melanolis, due to Photosensitization, H. R. Foerster & L. Schwartz. *Arch. Dermatol Syphilol.*, **39**, *55, 1939.* Photosensitive radiations in range 3900 to 5000 are responsible for pitch dermatitis and melanosis. Normal erythemal range of 3000 has little photosensitizing effect. The causative ingredients of pitch are not only anthracene and acridine. (Through *C.A.*)

Harmfulness of Lip Rouges, E. Bourdet. *Rev. Marques Parfum. France*, **17**, *11, 1939.* (See item under Section J.)

Hydrogen Peroxide in Dermatology, G. Lazar. *Borgyogyaszati Urologogiai es Venerelogiai Szemle.* (See item under Section D.)

Occupational Diseases in Chemical Processes, E. R. Hayhurst. *Merck Report*, **48**, *4, 1939.* Etiology, pathology, symptoms, habituation, tolerance, diagnosis, prohpylaxis and treatment are given. A chart showing the oc-

currence of various occupational diseases in the State of Ohio in 12,931 cases is included.

Seborrhea in Rats, By Feeding with Whale Oil, II. E. Somekawa. *Sci. Papers Inst. Phys. Chem. Research (Tokyo),* **35,** *121, 1938.* (See item under Section Q.)

Skin Care Preparations. *Pharm. J.* (See item under Section G.)

Skin Injuries from Cosmetics. E. Langer. *Urol. Cut. Rev.,* **43,** *213, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

V Manicure Preparations

Butyl Acetate Vapors Non-Toxic, Anon. *Solvent News, January, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

Evaluation of Nitrocellulose Lacquer Solvents, V. W. Ware & W. O. Teeters. *Ind. & Eng. Chem.,* **31,** *738, 1939.* Constant viscosity procedure is outlined, giving complete effect of diluent on action of a nitrocellulose lacquer solvent. The data obtained have use in calculating relative costs.

Rapid Testing Method for Lacquers, F. J. Peters. *Farbe u. Lack., 3, 4, 15, 27, 39, 51, 63, and 77, 1939.* (See item under Section A.)

W Wetting and Foaming Agents

Detergent Action, Mechanics of, E. Schmidt. *Teintex,* **3,** *258, 1938.* Alkalies usually lower surface tension and increase detergency. Emulsification is necessary to remove all oil left on cloth fibers. Control of pH is also important. (Through *C.A.*)

Profits in Bubble Bath Products, R. J. Maicki. *American Perfumer,* **38,** *No. 1, 37, 1939.* (See item under Section Q.)

Sapamines, A. Pfister. *Anales quim. farm. (Chile), 14-17, 1938.* Use of sapamines and homologs in preparation of emulsions and cosmetics is discussed. (Through *C.A.*)

Wetting Agent and Emulsifier. *D.R.P. 657,055 & F.P. 747,433.* A tertiary amine reacts with esters of aliphatic or aromatic alcohols, saturated or unsaturated, containing at least six carbons, and an acid with a halogen in the *a*- position. A product lathering well is made by heating 17.3 parts octadecyl - mono - chloracetate with 4 parts pyridine at 70-80°C. The resulting material is useful in dentifrices, shaving creams and shampoos.

Wetting and Dispersing Agents, Some Observations on, C. A. Knauss. *Drugs, Oil & Paints,* **54,** *56, 1939.* Two types of agents have been developed for lowering oil absorption of pigment and make pigments easier to grind. The one type is added to pigment colors during the washing thus coating the pigment. The other type is added to the calcined pigment with mechanical agitation. Water soluble agents are not effective. Wetting and dispersing properties are not coincidental always. (Through *C.A.*)

Wetting, Dispersing and Emulsifying Agent, *Fr. Pat. 833,482.* Monoglycol ester of stearylglycolic acid, butyl ester of ricinolglycolic acid and propyl esters of oleyl-lactic acid are specified.

X Permanent Waving Preparations

Chemical Heat for Permanent Waving, *U. S. Pat. 2,134,455.* A mixture of magnesium powder and a complex double salt such as ammonium alum or zinc ammonium chloride and others. Thus a mixture of 1 part of magnesium, 3 parts zinc ammonium chloride and 1.3 parts infusorial each when wetted will give a heat of 115°.

Hair Setting Preparations, Anon. *Soap, Perf. & Cosm.,* **12,** *434, 1939.* (See item under Section O.)

Hair Waving, *U. S. Pat. 2,115,161.* Hair coiled on a rod is subjected to successive vapors of a number of different amino compounds such as ethylamine and diethylamine, with which ammonia may also be used.

Hair Waving Solutions, M. G. de-Navarre. *Mfg. Perfumer,* **4,** *192, 1939.* (See item under Section O.)

Hair Waving Solution, *U. S. Pat. 2,115,156.* The hair is heated after treating with an aliphatic amine such as ethylamine, with a boiling point below 100°, used in strength of from 1.5 to 5 per cent at a pH of 11.6 to 12.2; ammonia may also be used.

Pads for Curling Hair, *U. S. Pat. 2,140,243.* Flannel is impregnated with alkali sulphite and alkali carbonate, and is used with a second sheet soaked with ammonium salt and calcium chloride.

Permanent Wave Solution, Making Cloudy, Anon. *Drug & Cosm. Ind.,* **43,** *362, 1938.* A mixture of equal parts of mineral oil and sulphonated castor oil will serve the purpose. Another suggestion is a mixture of oleic acid and mineral oil.

Permanent Waving, *U. S. Pat. 2,140,243.* Hair is submitted to the action of sodium sulphide which softens the keratin. Two sheets are used to so soften the hair, each containing specific chemicals which when wetted produce sodium sulphide.

Permanent Waving Preparations, Anon. *Recherches, April, p. 35, 1939.* Use of sulphites of amines or hydrazine has been proposed, as has also the use of keratin with sodium chloride, addition products of bisulphites or hyposulphites with aldehydes and ketones. Numerous formulas are mentioned for the use of sodium sulphite. Chemical heat for this process is produced by interaction of cuprous salt and aluminum.

Permanent Waving Solutions, H. Lee - Charlton (correspondence). *Soap, Perf. & Cosm., 12, 245, 1939.* The author comments upon an earlier article on this subject and states that mucilages in permanent waving solution serve no useful purpose; there appears to be no justification for the inclusion of alkaline-treated keratin; the addition of sulphonated oils is of doubtful merit; the suggested use of alcohol affects adversely the drying time of the hair. The author has never found over 2 per cent glycerine and has never noted the presence of soap in permanent waving solutions.

Waving Lotions, Chemically Preserved, Anon. *Givaudanian, October, p. 5, 1938.* Gum and seed lotions are successfully preserved with a trade-named preservative. Disadvantages of sodium benzoate and formaldehyde are recalled.

A reprint of this drawing, "Down to See the 5:40", on special paper, without advertising, sent on request.

A RING-TAILED TOOTER IN ITS TIME

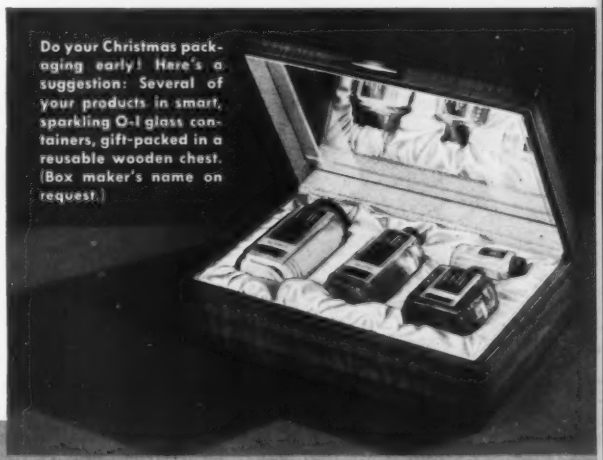
but modern light-weight Streamliners meet TODAY'S *needs*

Railroads still sell transportation. But today they sell speedier transportation in a new "package"— sleek streamliners, more convenient and cleaner to ride in, more pleasing to the eye.

Every business must constantly improve—or perish!

You may or may not be able to improve your product. But the chances are we can help you improve your package. Cut its weight, perhaps, to trim shipping costs. Make it more convenient to use. Give it modern beauty and more eye-appeal.

A new glass package for your product may be the spark needed to kindle anew the enthusiasm of salesmen and dealers. Our Packaging Research Division will help you develop it,— considering practical packing operations and consumer buying habits. Talk it over with an Owens-Illinois representative. You will find him keenly interested in your problems and eager to serve you. Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio.



Do your Christmas packaging early! Here's a suggestion: Several of your products in smart, sparkling O-I glass containers, gift-packed in a reusable wooden chest. (Box maker's name on request.)

OWENS-ILLINOIS

GLASS COMPANY

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HERE AND THERE

▸ Glenn Haskell, first vice president of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., New York, N. Y., was among the executives of leading corporations who organized the Greater New York Fund, Inc., which sponsored a program for the financing and coordination of more than 800 private health and welfare agencies in New York, N. Y.

▸ Richard R. Deupree, president of Procter & Gamble, Ivorydale, Ohio, recently returned home after a brief visit to England where, accompanied by his son, J. Y. Deupree, he visited his firm's British associates, Thomas Hedley & Co., Ltd., of Newcastle.

▸ Charles I. Luckman, executive vice president of the Pepsodent Co., Chicago, Ill., recently embarked for Europe on the *Queen Mary* to speak at a luncheon given by the English company, Pepsodent, Ltd. His subject was recent developments in the American toilet and cosmetic field, U. S. Government regulations, etc. After being with the Pepsodent Company for only two years as vice president in charges of sales, Mr. Luckman was appointed executive vice president in charge of sales and advertising in November, 1937, at the age of 30.

Charles I. Luckman

▸ Georges Morel, son of Alphonse Morel of Etablissements Lautier Fils, Grasse, Fr., is engaged to marry Mademoiselle Mase.

▸ Hans Goldschmidt, son of Dr. Bernhard Goldschmidt of Kiel, who spent four weeks with the Chemical Marketing Co., New York, N. Y., sailed on the *Bremen*, June 30. All told Mr. Goldschmidt spent sixteen months in the United States in the study of American merchandising methods.

▸ Allan Brown, director of Public Relations for the Bakelite Corp., and Hon. Louis Johnson, assistant Secretary of War, were the speakers at a luncheon meeting on industrial preparedness held at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, N. Y., June 20.

▸ Jean Goby, technical director of Tombarel Freres, Grasse, France, had a severe automobile accident recently while traveling towards Nice. Although his car skidded and plunged over a bridge, he was most fortunate in escaping with only superficial head wounds.

▸ Samuel H. Clark, president of Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Inc., New York, N. Y., is spending the summer in Ocean Grove, N. J. For years Mr. Clark has been identified with the work of the Ocean Grove Association, of which he is trustee.

▸ T. K. Almroth, advertising manager for Owens-Illinois Glass Co., Toledo, Ohio, is doing yeoman service in promoting interest in the entertainment plans of the National Wholesale Druggists Association this autumn through The White Sulphur Echo, a cleverly written and bright little publication of which he is editor.

▸ Edyth Thornton McLeod has contributed a chapter in the new book, "Advertising Careers for Women" sponsored by the Philadelphia Club of Advertising Women.

▸ Edward Remus, president and treasurer of Standard Synthetics, Inc., New York, N. Y., has returned from an extended business trip through the south. He also included visits to the company's branch offices in Philadelphia and Kansas City.

▸ Percy C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., New York, N. Y., and chairman of the New York Board of Trade, in company with other outstanding men in public life representing the civic organizations of New York, took part in the celebration of Young Citizens Day, June 25, in Central Park, New York, N. Y.

▸ R. Righton Webb, treasurer of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., will sail on the *Britannic*, July 22, on his annual trip to Europe. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Webb and their son, Richard. While abroad Mr. Webb will spend most of his time in conference with James M. Bush, president, and other officials of W. J. Bush & Co.

R. Righton Webb

▸ Thomas Floyd-Jones, formerly with E. R. Squibb & Sons, has been appointed sales manager of the Schering Corp., Bloomfield, N. J., to succeed W. F. Heineke who is now general production manager and co-ordinator.

▸ Joseph Wafer, Industrial Sales Division of West Virginia Paper & Pulp Co., New York, N. Y., addressed the Salesmen's Assn. of the American Chemical Industry at the Chemist Club, New York, N. Y., on June 20 on the subject "Chemicals in the Textile Industry." Mr. Wafer is president of the association.

▸ Otis H. Sobel, who for years was associated as a chemist with French perfumery concerns, has joined Produits Nina Inc., New York, N. Y., as chemist and superintendent of production. Mr. Sobel was graduated from the University of Vienna in 1928 with the degree of chemical engineer. Subsequent to this, he specialized in synthetic organic chemistry and in the creation of distinctive odors. His hobby is tennis in which sport he has won a number of prizes.

Otis H. Sobel

▸ E. H. Little, president of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Jersey City, N. J., recently made a tour of his company's southern offices in company with C. P. Duncan, southern sales manager.

▸ Edwin I. Oppel has joined the New Jersey Zinc Co., New York, N. Y., in the market development department where he will specialize in the advertising and sale of pigments.

▸ Carl G. Hilgenberg, executive chairman of the Carr-Lowrey Glass Co., Baltimore, Md., and son, C. Edward Hilgenberg of the company's New York office will fly to Europe on the Dixie Clipper July 12—landing in Marseilles, France. They expect to visit Paris and London before returning to New York on the *Washington* later in July.

▸ Francois Goby of Tombarel Freres, Grasse, France, sailed on the *Ile de France*, June 6, after spending several weeks in the United States in conference with L. J. Zollinger of the Tombarel Products Corp., New York, N. Y.

▸ J. Everton Turner, president of the J. S. Turner White Metal Co. accompanied by Mrs. Turner and their son, Jack are enjoying a vacation in the Adirondacks.

▸ R. L. Rogers, Jr., 2214 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., has been apointed representative for Missouri and Kansas for the Stokes & Smith Co., handling filling, packaging and wrapping equipment.

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NEWS and EVENTS

All Labeling Provisions of FDC Act Not Postponed

The effective date of the labeling provisions and the requirement that only U. S. certified colors be used in foods, drugs and cosmetics was postponed to January 1, 1940, when President Roosevelt signed the amended Lea bill, June 23.

There is a further proviso that the Secretary of Agriculture shall promulgate regulations postponing the effective date of the labeling requirements of some of the sections until July 1, 1940. The reason for this is to permit the use after January 1, 1940, of certain labels and containers bearing labeling manufactured prior to February 1, 1939, which conforms to the present law and where the refusal to permit their use would be unduly burdensome.

All sections of the law not affected by the Lea act went into effect June 25 and will be enforced by the Food and Drug Administration.

Sections 403a for foods, 502a for drugs and 602a for cosmetics all of which provide that a product is misbranded if its labeling is false or misleading in any particular were not postponed; and section 201n which provides that labeling is misleading if it fails to reveal facts material in the light of representations or consequences that may result from the use of the product as directed on the label is also now the law.

T.G.A. Confers with Government on "Arms Length" Regulations

Conferences with the Internal Revenue Bureau by a committee of the Toilet Goods Association have been held in Washington to consider new regulations on the new amendments to the tax law. The amendments follow:

"In the case of a sale by a manufacturer to a selling corporation of an article to which the tax under this section applies, the transaction shall be prima facie presumed to be otherwise than at arm's length if either the manufacturer or the selling corporation owns more than 75 per cent of the outstanding stock of the other, or if more than 75 per cent of the outstanding stock of both corporations is owned by the same persons in substantially the same proportions. Sales by a manufacturer to a selling corporation shall in all other cases be prima facie presumed to be at arm's length.

"Notwithstanding section 3441(a), in determining, for the purpose of this section, the price for which an article is sold, *whether at arm's length or not*, there shall be included any charge for coverings and containers of whatever nature, *only if furnished by the actual manufacturer of the article*, and any charge incident to placing the article in condition packed ready for shipment, *only if performed by the actual manufacturer of the article*, but there shall be excluded the amount of the tax imposed by this section, whether or not stated as a separate charge. Whether sold at arm's length or not, a transportation, delivery, insurance, or other charge, *and the wholesaler's commissions and costs and expenses of advertising and selling* (not required by the foregoing sentence to be included), shall be excluded from the price only if the amount thereof is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, in accordance with the regulations.

10% Cosmetic Tax Renewed for Two Years

The ten per cent excise tax on cosmetics and toilet preparations was renewed for another two years on June 30. Considerable opposition before its passage was manifested by the Toilet Goods Association and other influential groups. While no repeal can be had for the next two years it is probable, according to informed sources, that it will not be again renewed at the end of that time.

Senate Approves pH Standardization

The Senate has passed the appropriation bill for the Department of Commerce which gives the National Bureau of Standards authority to begin work on the standardization of procedures for making pH tests for acidity. Since this work is expected to require three or four years, a number of witnesses appeared before the Senate Appropriations Committee to urge a budget allowance of $75,000 extra for this work for the coming year. But the Budget Bureau has not yet approved this increase, however, and therefore the Senate has authorized the bureau to use up this amount from appropriations already alloted for other standardization work. The bill is now in conference in the House.

Registration Fee of $2 in New York Starting Sept. 1

All manufacturers of drugs and cosmetics are required to pay a registration fee of $2 under the new Rapp law in New York state, which goes into effect September 1. Otherwise the act follows the provisions of the federal food, drug and cosmetics act quite generally. The state Board of Pharmacy will administer it.

Fees for Color Certification May Be Lowered

As a result of protests filed by packers of small quantities of colors for household use and for sale to bakers, confectioners and small cosmetic manufacturers, officials of the Food and Drug Administration are considering a reduction in the scale of fees for certification of small batches of coal-tar colors.

The charge of $8 a batch is to cover the cost of certifying mixtures and repacks of color and the actual work involved is the same whether the sample is from a large or small batch. However, in view of the protests, the administration is considering a sliding scale of fees which might involve lowering charges on small lots and raising them on large lots.

Dist. of Columbia Tax Repealed by House

The troublesome privilege tax for doing business in the District of Columbia was repealed entirely by the House which disregarded the modifications recommended by the House Committee.

Patent Medicines May Be Taxed in New York Municipalities

A 10 per cent excise tax on the sales of patent medicines may be levied by municipalities in New York State under the new state public housing law. This tax is one of six alternative levies available to municipalities seeking to raise funds to participate in the housing program.

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House Passes Fair Trade For District of Columbia

The model state fair trade bill to legalize resale price maintenance contracts made in interstate commerce for the sale of trademarked competitive commodities for the District of Columbia was passed by the House despite the recommendation made by President Roosevelt that such action be deferred until more study had been made on this subject.

It passed in two minutes without a roll call vote and is now before the Senate.

Perfuming of Alcohol Denaturants Approved

Manufacturers of alcohol denaturants have been authorized by the Bureau of Internal Revenue to add perfumes in amounts not greater than one part to 250 by weight to denaturants which are at present approved for use in completely denatured alcohol, provided such addition does not alter the chemical or physical constants beyond present specifications for these denaturants. Only the producer of the denaturant may add the odorant material and the bureau must be notified.

F. W. Fitch Co. Gets 22 Injunctions in Fair Trade Campaign

After exhausting entreaty and every form of friendly overture, the F. W. Fitch Co. has found that the best way to make its fair trade contract work is to enforce it. During the past ninety days, this company has conducted a fair trade enforcement campaign unparalleled in the New York drug field. As a result of this campaign, the F. W. Fitch Co. has secured 22 injunctions and more are in prospect.

Practically all of the violations were on the sale of the 21-ounce size of Fitch's Shampoo and Ideal Hair Tonic, the "professional" sizes which are listed in the Fitch Co.'s fair trade contract at a minimum resale price of $1.50. A large staff of shoppers combed every section of Greater New York and found scores of violations. Purchases were made and summonses served in most cases the following day, actions being commenced in the Supreme Court. In many instances, the violators were druggists who had been repeatedly warned and who had given written assurances of their willingness to abide by the Fitch Co.'s Fair Trade schedule.

The "professional" size problem, which has plagued the Fitch company a long time, now appears definitely on the road towards solution. Plans call for a permanent shopping staff and continuous prosecution under the direction of the F. W. Fitch Co.'s special attorney, Lewis G. Bernstein. The campaign of the Fitch Co., unlike most fair trade actions, is not aimed to make examples of a few violators but is intended to strike violations as and where they may occur, regardless of the smallness or largeness of the store.

Indiana Finds Prices 3 Per Cent Lower Since Fair Trade

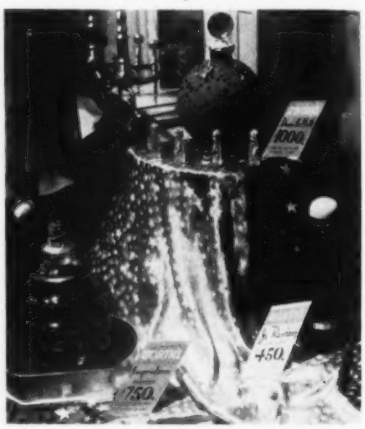
A price reduction of 3.05 per cent has been effected in Indiana since the operation of fair trade in this state, it has been estimated from a recent survey.

Important Federal Decision on Skin Ointment Announced

The Toilet Goods Association has called attention to the decision of Judge John Clark of the Circuit Court of Appeals, third circuit, in the case of Belmont Laboratories, Inc. v. Federal Trade Commission, 103 Fed. Rep. 2d, 538.

The case involved a skin ointment claimed to be an original treatment for eczema, psoriasis, head scalds, ivy poison, ring worm, athlete's foot, barber's itch, and other skin disorders.

The Federal Trade Commission issued a cease and desist order against all the therapeutic claims of the ointment. The court held that the claims were false in fact and unlawful as regards skin disorders that proceed from internal disorders, but not as regards skin disorders which are due to external causes, such as ring worm, head scalds, athlete's foot, barber's itch and ivy poison.



An unusually interesting and effective display was devised by Al Rosenfeld, Inc., New York, N. Y., for Worth's perfumes and shown in various department stores. Large bottles actually filled with Worth's three outstanding perfumes, Dans Le Nuit, Imprudence, and Je Revien, valued at and insured for $1000, $750, and $450, respectively, were displayed with the suggestion that the same perfume, worth so much, could be purchased in dram sizes. Stores report that it created a great deal of interest. Display shown above appeared in C. Crawford Hollidge store, Boston, Mass.

Maker of Depilatory Not Negligent If Directions Are Not Followed

Negligence may not be imputed to the maker of a depilatory whose ingredients are not inherently dangerous where treatment of the injured plaintiff did not follow the attached instructions of the manufacturer, according to a decision of the City Court of New York in the case of Sullivan v. Carter decided May 28.

The manufacturer was sued for injuries sustained by the use of a depilatory known as Clair Dry. The court found that the product was not inherently dangerous and that it consisted of 48 parts strontium sulphide, 8 parts zinc oxide and 32 parts talcum powder and 64 parts magnesium oxide. The court also found that the operator in the beauty parlor did not follow directions on the bottle.

Dermetics Co. Changes Sales Plan with Marked Success

Plans for extending sales through beauty salons and department stores were discussed at the recent three-day convention of division and district managers of Dermetics Co., Inc., at the New York headquarters in Rockefeller Center.

For the past nine years sales have been conducted through exclusive salons. Recently the products were released through beauty supply jobbers in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Buffalo and Washington, D. C. Sales were vastly improved; in some cases salons sold from two to five times as much of the Dermetics merchandise as they had ever sold of any toilet preparation over the same period of time, the company reports. The convention was closed with a banquet at the International Casino. In his address, President Runnels predicted a large increase in sales during the balance of the year.

Leipzig Trade Fair August 27 to 31

The historic Leipzig Fair will hold its 1,982nd session from August 27 to 31. Over 6,000 firms from 25 countries will display their products.

Trade Opportunity in Poland for American Manufacturers

Zaklady Bezposrednich Dostaw, Nowy Swiat 47-31 Warsaw, Poland, is anxious to get in touch with American manufacturers of toilet preparations, soaps and flavoring extracts who wish to do business in Poland or who are interested in obtaining any products produced in that country.

SELECTED BOOKS

THE COSMETIC FORMULARY. Vol. 1. By H. Bennett. The latest, most comprehensive compilation of practical commercial and experimental cosmetic manufacture. No theory. For the chemist, manufacturer, student, experimenter. Hundreds of valuable formulae. Working methods and equipment thoroughly covered. Sources of raw materials, giving trade names and rarer products . . . $3.80 postpaid.

PERFUMES, COSMETICS & SOAPS. By William H. Poucher.
This standard, authoritative work available in three volumes:
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Vol. 2 (5th edition). Devoted exclusively to Perfumes and Perfumery. Manufacture, formulae, etc. . . . $8.05 postpaid.
Vol. 3 (5th edition). Covers actual manufacture of Cosmetics and Soaps. Explicit directions. Numerous formulae . . . $7.05 postpaid.

HAIR-DYES & HAIR-DYEING. By H. Stanley Redgrove & J. Bari-Woollss. New, completely revised edition of this standard work. A new chapter deals with hair brightening shampoos and rinses, hair tints, etc. Special chapters on technique of eyebrow and eyelash dyeing and shampoo-dyeing . . . $5.10 postpaid.

CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY. 2nd edition. Compiled and edited by Staff of the Chemical Engineering Catalog. 551 pages. Thumb index. A short-cut to specific information concerning 12,000 chemicals and raw materials. Designed for the practical use of all who are required to know the properties and industrial uses of chemical products . . . $10.00 postpaid.

MODERN SOAP MAKING. By E. G. Thomssen & C. R. Kemp. First entirely original American book on soap manufacture in 20 years. Covers every phase . . . $7.60 postpaid.

COSMETIC DERMATOLOGY. By Herman Goodman. Covers the field from acne to vitamins and hormones . . . $6.55 postpaid.

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COSMETOLOGY JURISPRUDENCE. By Romeyn Sammons, Member of New York & California Bars. An authentic, concise, understandable work containing vital facts and data on the law as it affects the relationship between beauty shop owner, operator and customer. Points out the pitfalls to legal disaster that those in the beauty culture industry may, by forethought and care, avoid them . . . $5.10 postpaid.

PREPARATION OF PERFUMES & COSMETICS. By Durvelle. 419 pages . . . $10.00 postpaid.

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Free from all unsaturated hydrocarbons, Penn-Drake White Oil is immune to spoilage which results from these impurities. Furthermore, you will find no trace of such undesirable impurities as acid, sulphur, wax, etc. You can get pure Penn-Drake White Oils in the exact viscosity range you specify; yet with all these advantages it costs no more than ordinary white oils.

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40,000 Guerlain Lipsticks Seized Under New Drug Law

A squad of deputy United States marshals seized about 40,000 lipsticks June 16 in the establishment of Guerlain, Inc., New York, N. Y., on a libel issued in Federal court on the ground that the cosmetics contained cadmium and selenium, poisonous substances.

The agents did not remove the cosmetics but left them on the premises under seal to await disposition by the court. Officials of the concern cooperated with the marshals. When the libel action was filed, under the new food and drug act, they informed government officials that they would recall all lipsticks containing the condemned elements and refrain from further imports of them.

Subsequent to the seizure, Guerlain, Inc., inserted advertisements in the newspapers to reassure its customers. The advertisements contained a report by Dr. Alexander O. Gettler, one of the foremost toxicologists, on the harmlessness of cadmium and selenium.

F.T.C. Questions Manufacturers on Fair Trade

A letter signed by Francis Walker, chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission was sent to all drug and cosmetic manufacturers requesting information on fair trade, such as a list of all products sold by the manufacturers between 1931 and 1939 whether they were sold on fair trade contracts or not.

Protest against the phraseology of the letter was registered by John M. Dargevel, executive secretary of the National Assn. of Retail Druggists on the point that the letter asks only why manufacturers have not utilized fair trade, but does not ask them to state why they use fair trade.

Mr. Dargevel feels that under this procedure, a record unfavorable to fair trade is the obvious result.

BIMS of Boston Hold First Tournament

The first party of the newly organized BIMS of Boston, namely, a golf tournament and dinner at the Commonwealth Country Club, Newton, Mass., on June 22, was unanimously voted a decided success. Forty members of the Boston group participated as well as twelve guests from the BIMS of New York, including Martin Schultes, chairman of the New York group. The slogan of the BIMS, "The promotion of Good-fellowship," was truly in evidence.

Winners in the golf match were: Grand prize, F. J. Hailer, United Drug Co.; other prizes went to: Ralph E. Stuart, B. B. Chemical Co.; Frank W. Miller, Howe & French; George E. Esslinger, United Drug Co.; Frank H. Knowlton, Napthole, Inc.; A. M. Cooke, Commercial Solvents Corp.; and Clare O. Ewing, United Drug Co. Guest winners were: Sewell H. Corkran and H. B. Sliger.

Elizabeth Arden Fights Hosiery Trade-mark

The New Way Hosiery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has been denied the right to use the trade-mark "Elaine Arden" displayed with a female figure, in a decision handed down by the Assistant Commission of Patents.

The application was denied because of opposition by Elizabeth Arden, Inc., who claimed that it would cause confusion with their products.

French Perfumers Entertain at New York World's Fair

A reception and luncheon was tendered to members of the press by the perfumery exhibitors in the French Pavillon at the New York World's Fair on June 29. The function began with cocktails at the Terrace Bar of the Pavillon where guests were warmly welcomed by the exhibitors. When all guests had arrived, luncheon was served in the Restaurant Francais above the terrace overlooking the beautiful Lagoon and Hall of Peace.

The exhibitors who participated in this very friendly gesture were: Bourjois, Caron, Chanel, Ciro, Corday, Coty, Grenoville, Guerlain, Lanvin, Lentheric, d'Orsay, Jean Patou, Pinaud, Rigaud, Roger & Gallet, and Richard Hudnut.

U. S. Industrial Chemicals To Hold Outing

U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., will hold its annual outing at the Pomonok Golf Club, Flushing, L. I. on July 18. It will be an all day affair, and a very attractive program has been arranged for the evening.

Annual Outing Held By Philadelphia Drug Exchange

The annual outing of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, held early in June at the LuLu Temple Country Club, North Hills, Pa., was attended by about 150. A group of 78 participated in the golf tournament while others pitched quoits.

E. Leidy Brendlinger of the Dill Co. and president of the Exchange, was toastmaster at the dinner in the evening. Percy C. Magnus of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc., gave a short address. Bruce Ludgate of Armstrong Cork Co. awarded the tournament prizes to the winners after dinner.

Richest Retail Market in World Centers at New Brunswick, N. J.

Draw a circle on a map of the United States with a radius of 100 miles on a center near New Brunswick, N. J., and you have enclosed at once the richest retail market in the world, according to carefully considered U. S. population and census studies by Kindred Maclean & Co. In this market 88.8 per cent of all retail drug sales occurred in 191 places of 2500 or more population. Chains averaged about five times the annual volume of independents.

Leigh Cosmetics, Inc., Elects New Officers

At a recent meeting, Leigh Cosmetics, Inc., New York, N. Y., elected the following officers: President, Jordan W. Lambert; vice-president, William H. Hardy; secretary-treasurer, Anna Brophy.

Miner to Popularize Leg Make-up

With an advertising appropriation several times that of former years, Miner's, Inc., New York, N. Y., now starts its summer campaign to persuade women to make stockingless legs more attractive with Miner's liquid make-up. The promotional theme will be "pour yourself a pair of stockings."

During the hot weather season, newspaper advertising will support the regular advertising in women's magazines —all of which will stress the stocking idea.

Packaging Institute to Meet in October

The first annual meeting of Packaging Institute, Inc., will be held on October 12 and 13 at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Pre-Shave Lotion Launched In British Market

The Waldorf Products Corp., New York, N. Y., is now marketing its newest product, Dri Shave, a lotion for use before shaving with an electric shaver, in Great Britain. A subsidiary company has been formed in London with Victor Bolson as general manager.

The new preparation is being sold through wholesalers to retail chemists in an attempt to regain the trade lost in soaps, creams and razor blades, with the introduction of the electric shaver.

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And the right facial cream must contain the right beeswax base. It must be 100% pure, it must be uniform in texture, and pure white — all essential in making high quality creams.

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Perfume odors to suit the mood, whim, or fashion of any feminine type for any occasion.

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No. 4—Sweet . . . dainty . . . subdued . . . still very lasting
No. 5—Very distinctive . . . beautiful
No. 6—Marvelous . . . full of life . . . very warm . . . for the outdoor girl
No. 7—Like a garden of flowers in the South on a beautiful moonlit night . . . lingering
No. 8—Enticing and lasting
No. 9—Heavenly
No. 10—Spicy and intriguing

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COMPAGNIE DUVAL DUVAL TRADE MARK

Wildroot Co. Pressing Hard for Fair Trade Enforcement

The Wildroot Co. is doing aggressive work to enforce fair trade in the Greater New York area. During the past ninety days it has conducted a most effective enforcement campaign under the personal direction of its attorney, Lewis G. Bernstein. An efficient shopping staff has made purchases; summonses were served immediately and as a result injunctions have been signed against 12 druggists.

Wherever this drastic action has been necessary it has been taken. The Wildroot Co.'s nationwide policy of continuous policing and enforcement is really working and it is its hope that more manufacturers will see the light and join the crusade to make fair trade work.

Annual Meeting of Canadian Perfumers Highly Successful

Members of the Association of Canadian Perfumers and Manufacturers of Toilet Articles met early in June for business and for pleasure at the beautiful Seignory Club in Montebello (formerly called Lucerne), Quebec.

The annual convention, as usual, lasted three days with the mornings devoted to business meetings and the afternoons and evenings to social activities. In the latter field the outstanding events were the golf and tennis tournaments, a very merry swimming party which opened the convention, and the banquet on the closing night which lasted way into the following morning.

Current legislative problems were, of course, the chief topics of discussion at the business meetings. The new officers elected for the coming year are: President, Norman F. Dahl, Elizabeth Arden, Ltd.; First Vice-President, R. A. Hollenbeck, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., Ltd.; Second Vice-President, J. G. Stenhouse, Bristol Myers, Ltd.; Treasurer, J. Marvin Shaw, Noxzema, Ltd.

There were a number of guests from the United States present, among them such well known persons as Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Mullen, Capt. and Mrs. Robert A. MacBain, Dr. Victor Fourman, Roy W. Hagelin, Edwin T. Booth, and Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt Shean. The general attendance, in fact, was large.

J. A. Whealy was general chairman of the convention and Thomas Arnold was vice-chairman. The other committee members whose earnest endeavors and careful planning contributed such a large measure to the success of the convention were:—Entertainment and arrangements: Herbert Roden, chairman; Carl M. Lougheed, Albert C. Morgan, Dickson Roe; Registration: Fred Crowhurst, chairman, Daniel McManus, James H. Archibald; Golf: Fred Fielder, chairman, J. W. Patterson, Percy Layton, Lloyd Speck; Lawn Tennis: Gene Barton, Francois Rivard; Transportation: Albert Bellefontaine, John Catto; Convention Hostesses: Mrs. C. G. Carmichael, Mrs. J. G. Stenhouse, Mrs. Norman Dahl, Mrs. J H. Andrews, Mrs. Lloyd Linton; Publicity: Fred Hodder, Charles Stephens; Dancing: Fred Maywood, Jack Patterson, Jack Sherman; Swimming: Ted Reed and Jack Patterson.

Monument for William Cooper Procter

With more than 4000 employees of Procter & Gamble Co. present, a monument to the late William Cooper Procter was unveiled on the lawn of the Ivorydale, Ohio., plant recently. Richard R. Deupree, president of the company, Herbert G. French, executive vice-president, and R. K. Brodie, vice-president in charge of production, were the speakers at the ceremony.

R. R. Deupree

The monument, made of Georgia marble by sculptor Ernest Bruce Haswell, has an eight foot statue of Mr. Procter in front of it. It has on one side a bas-relief of a group of figures, including office people, executives, smoke stacks, a river boat, etc. to represent "distribution". A procession of workmen representing "production" appear on the other side. Mr. Deupree reviewed the growth of the company from one plant to 32 plants as well as the accomplishments of Mr. Procter.

Consumer Movement Is Here To Stay, Declares Buffalo Conference

At the recent Business-Consumer Relation Conference held in Buffalo and sponsored by the National Assn. of Better Business Bureaus and 100 business, consumer, government and educational organizations, emphasis was laid on the fact that the consumer movement is here to stay and is more than a temporary depression-born phenomenon.

Dr. John M. Cassels, director of the Institute for Consumer Education of Stephens College, was the principal speaker in the two-day conference devoted to close analysis of the problem. He maintained that if the movement is to be sound and effective, it must be honest, impartial and independent. He recommended that the attitude of business towards consumer education be one of "cordial cooperation combined with scrupulous respect" and an appreciation of the importance of consumers having minds of their own.

New Officers for New York Sales Managers' Club

At a meeting held June 9, W. A. McDermid, managing director of W. A. Dermid & Associates, was elected president of the New York Sales Managers' Club and Leslie S. Gillette, advertising manager of U. S. Industrial Chemicals, Inc., was elected vice-president.

Other officers are: Elon G. Pratt, Smokadore Mfg. Co., secretary; G. Lloyd King, Lamont, Corliss & Co., treasurer.

Johnson & Johnson Plan $800,000 Plant

A new form of industrial plant based on the principles of centralization, simplification and a 30-hour week schedule, is to be erected by the Johnson & Johnson Co., New Brunswick, N. J. According to Robert W. Johnson, chairman of the board of directors, it is estimated that the new plant will cost from $600,000 to $800,000.

N. Y. BIMS Play Golf in Rain

Eighty-three members and guests of BIMS gathered at Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, N. Y., June 13, to celebrate the second 1939 good-fellowship outing. Despite a steady afternoon downpour, the boys carried on with their golf games, and surprisingly good scores were posted.

B. T. Bush posted the low gross of 77, followed by C. H. Murphy's creditable 81. Both men won prizes.

A fine steak dinner was served, during which the usual vocal stars entertained. Jack Robinson's (Liggett Co.) "Little Sir Echo" was well received, as were Sam Jones' "On the Road to Mandalay." Charlie Darr's Irish ballads and Charlie Tanner's "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling." W. Kyle Sheffield added a new touch with his piano recitals.

Chairman Martin F. Schultes explained a plan he had worked out for attending the first Boston BIMS outing via a T.W.A. airliner.

Prize winners were: Alfred Brady, Dudley Schwartzman, Sam W. H. Jones, John Grode, Charles J. Tanner, C. R. Keely, Griswold T. Daggett, Frank L. Graham, James Clancey, C. R. Murphy, Joseph G. Kelnberger, Irving S. Goodwin, Joseph E. Valentine, Knox Ide, Burton T. Bush, Louis Mocq and C. E. Clark.

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• Own Distillation . . . is always uniform and of one quality only . . . the BEST

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Infringement Suit on Tertiary Butanol Patent Dismissed

Products containing not in excess of one-eighth of one per cent of tertiary butanol or made under formulas 39, 39A, 39B and 40 do not infringe the Calvert patent, according to a decree of the U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois signed June 26 by Judge John Barneys in the case of Robert H. Van Schaack vs U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. covering the use of tertiary butanol as a denaturant.

Atomizing Dropper for Liquids and Powders Announced

Glass Products Co., Vineland, N. J., announces that it has taken over the distribution of a new patented atomizing dropper.

According to its announcement, the dropper will atomize both fluids and powders. The double duty closure offers, the company states, the first practical atomizer that can be included in packages. Samples and full information will be sent by the Glass Products Co. on request.

Cosmetics and Parasol Help Queen Fight Sun

Queen Elizabeth put up an obvious battle on her first day in Washington to preserve a proper daintiness in the face of a broiling sun and muggy air. She had prepared herself by putting a thick coat of liquid powder on her face and there was a slight tinge of rouge and lipstick. A tiny parasol sheltered her from the direct rays of the sun.

Foragers Celebrate 42nd Anniversary with Yacht Outing

The forty-second anniversary of the Foragers was celebrated June 24 by a record attendance on the outing to Great Captains Island in Long Island Sound. Over 60 members made the trip on the chartered yacht *Miralda*. On arrival clam chowder was served, followed by baseball and other games and a beefsteak dinner in the casino. Much credit for the complete success of the affair is due to Walter Conklin and Bud Keeley.

18th Century Line Not Infringing On Shulton's Early American Line

Shulton Inc. has been restrained by an injunction granted to the United Toilet Goods Corp., New York, N. Y., from representing to the trade, through its agents or otherwise, any alleged infringement of its trade marks or unfair competition by the United Toilet Goods Corp. or from asserting any threats of litigation based thereon. The injunction was granted by Judge John W. Clancy in the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York.

Shulton began the manufacture of its Early American line in 1937 and registered eight trade marks, four for soaps and four for cosmetics. The art employed claimed to resemble the simplicity of the early American era. It includes designs of fanciful figures surrounded by a scroll or floral border. The containers are covered with a thin veneer of grained wood which has a tan color.

United Toilet Goods Corp. this year introduced its 18th Century Line comprising 23 items. A light buff background without any wood effect is used in the packages and various scenes and figures are used on its packages which assume to portray phases of the eighteenth century. Colors used are green, red, blue and brown. The type of art is somewhat similar to that used by Early American but the figures and designs of it, the court held, are not duplicated. Both employed re-use containers.

In March, following an advertisement of 18th Century, Shulton Inc. sent a letter to United Toilet Goods Corp., advising that it was infringing the Shulton trade marks and was merchandising 18th Century products in unfair competition with it. The court held that while both use an identical basic theme intended in each case to attach to the article on sale the attractive qualities attributed to the society and customs of an earlier era, the later of the two products has not copied Early American. "To uphold Shulton's contention," the court said, "would mean that only one manufacturer could now put on the market articles claimed to resemble those of another era although during that era there were undoubtedly many manufacturers of such articles as the containers of both parties are intended to resemble."

Conviviality and good spirits featured the outing—Commodore Walter Conklin at extreme right

U. S. P. Revision Hearing Held July 7 in Washington

A public hearing on the proposed revision of Pharmacopoeial texts and new substances for inclusion in the second U. S. P. XI supplement was held in Washington July 7. It is expected that the supplement will be released in the fall.

Pepsodent Co. Introduces Liquid Dentifrice in Six Markets

Following the lead of Procter & Gamble Co. which introduced Teel, a liquid dentifrice, the Pepsodent Co. has brought out Pepsodent liquid dentifrice. It was introduced the first week in July in six cities in a 13-week test under varying conditions.

Tentative Specifications for Soap Offered by A.S.T.M.

Tentative specifications for sodium metasilicate, trisodium phosphate, palm oil bar soap and soap powder, as well as methods of analysis and sampling, were suggested by D-12 Committee of the American Society for Testing Materials at its annual meeting in Atlantic City. New tentative definitions for detergents were also offered.

Sam Jones to Handle Sales For Gorham Co. Plastic Div.

Samuel Jones has joined the Plastics Division of the Gorham Co., Providence, R. I., as sales manager, with offices at 6 W. 48th St., New York, N. Y. In addition to numerous other accomplishments Mr. Jones is a linguist and has travelled widely. He was formerly with the Plaskon Co.

Pharmaceutical Advertising Directors Elect Officers

The following new officers were elected at the fifth annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Advertising Directors Club, June 29: Edward B. Austin, president; W. Ealton Bobst, treasurer; and Dr. Robert E. Spline, secretary.

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tie up with Tegin

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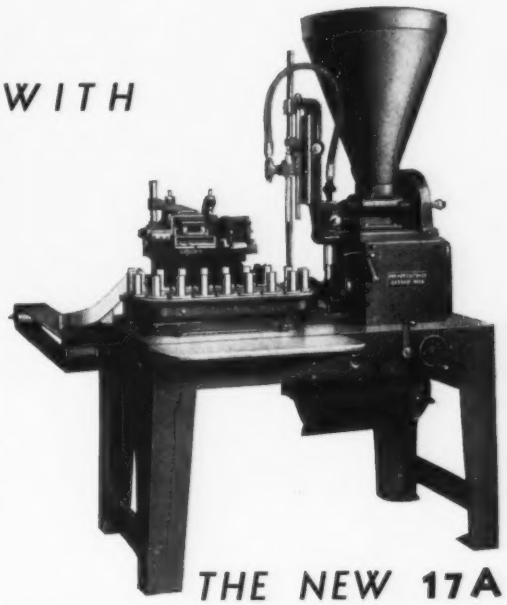

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Avocado Cosmetics to Be Marketed in Britain

The 15-year-old Ruth Rogers line of beauty preparations containing avocado oil and made by the Rabin Co., Hollywood, Calif., will now be sold in Great Britain.

The line, which consists of eight items including creams, lotions and cosmetics, will be sold by demonstration in department stores—the same method used in selling the preparations throughout the United States.

Sales agents in England are the Anglo-American Sales Corp., Ltd. A. H. Rabin, president of the Rabin Co., will visit England this month to make further plans for selling over there.

OBITUARIES

Daniel J. Mulster

Daniel J. Mulster, treasurer and director of Ferd Mulhens, Inc., manufacturers of toilet preparations, New York, died of a heart ailment June 24 at the age of 70. Had he lived, he would have celebrated his 50th anniversary with his company next year.

Daniel J. Mulster

He was for many years active in the Toilet Goods Assn. and served that organization as treasurer and later as a member of the Board of Directors.

He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Julius Schmid

Julius Schmid, Sr., founder of Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, N. Y., and one of the most outstanding personalities in the industry, died June 6 at the age of 74 at his home in Beverly Hills, Calif., where he retired a few years ago. All branches and offices of the company were closed the afternoon of June 8 when funeral services were held.

Julius Schmid

Mr. Schmid's career was most remarkable when one considers that he was handicapped at the age of 3 with infantile paralysis. He came to the United States at the age of 17 with only $24 in his pocket. Soon he began working in a drug store and while there became interested in the skins used at that time for sealing perfume bottles which could only be secured from France. The process he developed and constantly improved for making these protective skins far surpassed the French make by the beginning of the 20th century. And this is only one of his many accomplishments in the prophylactic industry. Recently he turned his large company engaged in the manufacture and export of drug sundries and toilet preparations over to his two sons, Carl and Julius Schmid, Jr.

One of his most prized possessions was a herd of Holstein cattle, kept at his Beaver Dam stock farm in Montgomery, N. Y., and said to be the finest herd in the world. The production of certified milk was his sole purpose for having these animals.

Alphonse P. J. Koster

Alphonse P. J. Koster, partner in the firm of Koster Keunen, died June 23 in Aalst, Holland. Mr. Koster came to the United States in 1932 to establish the American branch of the company in Sayville, N. Y. He was in the beeswax business for 44 years in Holland prior to coming to the United States. Mr. Koster made his home in Sayville since coming to America. Frequent trips were made by him during the summer to Holland and to places of interest in the United States and Europe. He was a bachelor.

Alphonse Koster

TRADE JOTTINGS

The Revlon Nail Enamel Corp. has changed its name to the Revlon Products Corp., which was felt to be more suitable because of the different manicure preparations in the line.

A new All-Day Foundation Cream of light, porous texture, comes from Elizabeth Arden. Its pleasant Blue Grass scent makes it extra attractive for warm weather use. Also new at the Arden salon is a satin-like washable Treasure Chest of beauty preparations offered for the summer months only.

The John H. Woodbury Co., in a special summer drive on Woodbury facial powder, offers a free bottle of Jergen's "Bateek" perfume with each 50c. and 25c. box of powder. The bottle is placed into the blue powder box and presents an attractive appearance. The free deal is announced every Sunday night on the Woodbury-Hollywood summer playhouse radio hour. In addition to the free offer and special advertising program, Woodbury offers two new shades of powder, namely, Champagne and Blush Rose.

Helena Rubinstein's new sporting Cabana Beach Bag—square, pouchy, and made of hopsacking or kersey cloth—includes among its many items a jar of the new Town and Country make-up cleansing pads. Madame Rubinstein is also presenting a new array of bath luxuries in the Apple Blossom scent, including a liquid body powder.

The new Elmo sunburn cream is being promoted by an effective counter card which displays the actual bottle.

Among the new summer items from Barbara Gould are (1) a delightful liquid pine bubble bath essense in a cool green package, and (2) a sun beauty lotion tinted in skin tones.

Summer skin protection is offered by Rose Laird in a three-item program including sunburn oil for promoting a tan, sunburn cream for preserving the normal skin color, and a greaseless lubricant for toning the skin.

Royal Rage is a new vibrant, vivacious make-up shade offered by Kathleen Mary Quinlan, Inc., expressed in rouge, powder and lipstick.

The Glazo Co., although it has lost money since it went on fair trade standards, announces that it will continue under the principle of fair trade with one modification. In order to insure the retailer his full fair profit, all orders for Glazo polish will be filled with one free bottle to the dozen.

Eisenberg, famous for dress originals and for the numerology perfume "847", has a new product, Aromique "847". This is an eau de cologne version of the spicy, breezy perfume.

Peggy Sage revives the romantic fashion practiced by Princess Eugenie who wore an artificial flower tucked through her ring, by attaching a Posy ring of fine rhodium finish to each bottle of nail polish in her three sentimental shades, namely, Heartbreak, Nosegay, and Goldrush and the new Wicked White. A costume flower is attached to the ring through a loop at the back.

Coty, Inc., Brentford, Eng., had a very distinguished royal visitor at the plant recently in the person of H.M. Queen Mary. The queen and her royal party made a tour of the factory and showed particular interest in the "air-spun" powder plant and in the perfume division.

ESSENTIAL OILS — DREYER — AROMATIC CHEMICALS

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Perfume for Cream

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EFDEAY #2676 ..... $5.00
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Many other types in stock

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Available with or without printing as boxes, special packages or displays. Made of Lumarith Protectoid—will not split, wrinkle, tear, shrink, or discolor.

Write today for *FREE* Catalog and Price List (or send your product to be packaged the transparent way—no obligation)

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IF YOU MANUFACTURE, ADVERTISE OR SELL COSMETICS you will want a copy of this new, authoritative book

MARKETING COSMETICS

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It gives a complete picture of the cosmetic market and how to operate in it profitably. Treats of all factors that enter the problem of cosmetic marketing—discusses their good and bad aspects under current conditions—shows how they are being handled successfully. Based on practice, not theory.

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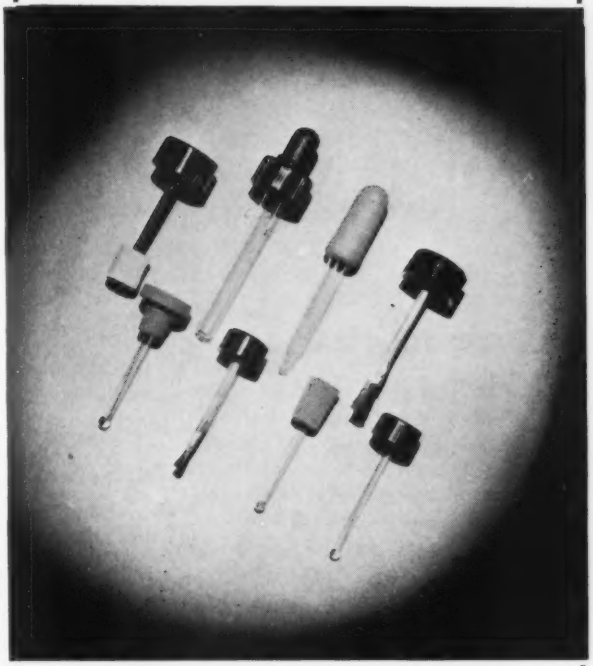

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This edition is virtually a new book—with considerable new material. Modern manufacturing processes described without unnecessary detail. Uses of new materials indicated. Many formulas given for all types of cosmetics except hair dyes.

64 chapters arranged under the following 16 sections: The Skin; Cosmetic Classification; Formulation, Production and Packaging of Cosmetic Powders; Creams and Pastes; Liquids; Make-Up Preparations; Manicure Preparations; Deodorants; Depilatories; Suntan Preparations; Eye Preparations; Miscellaneous Hair Preparations; Bath Preparations; Miscellaneous Cosmetics; Production and Equipment Data; Tables.

Over 70 cosmetic products described, with formulas and manufacturing discussions. Clearly and simply written. 564 pages . . . $6.05 postpaid.

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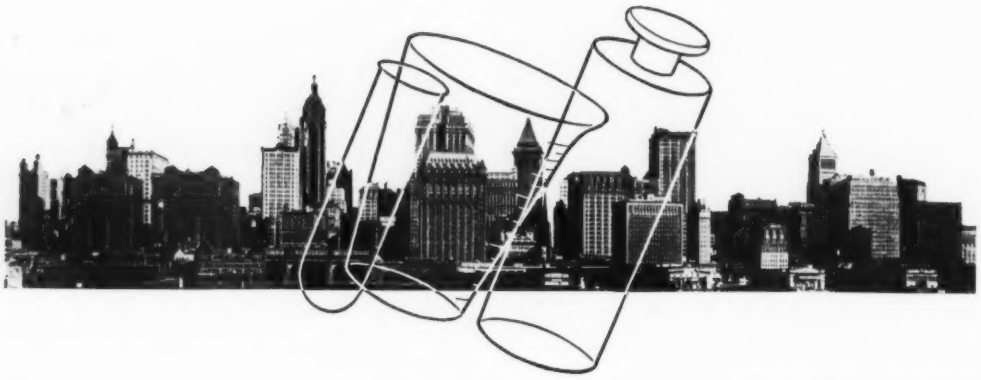


NEW YORK MARKET

NUMEROUS price movements featured the essential oil and aromatic chemical market over the past month. Demand for specialties and a number of seasonal items was in better volume, and prospects for fall trade are regarded as very promising.

Outstanding in the price developments was a sharp rise in vanillin, ethyl vanillin, skatol, and lemon oil. In keeping with earlier predictions eucalyptus oil brought higher prices, and wormseed continued to display a hardening tendency.

Vanilla Beans Strong

The rise of 40c. in vanillin and 75c. a pound in ethyl vanillin came at a time when vanilla beans were high in price. The future of the bean market is strong enough to encourage consumers in many cases to switch over to vanillin. Despite the advance in the latter, quotations are still regarded as highly attractive.

Aromatic Chemicals Quiet

While the demand for aromatic chemicals tapered off slightly toward the close of the period, manufacturers indicated that sales for June would probably make a favorable showing. The early weeks of July are likely to be rather quiet, but manufacturers are looking forward to an upturn toward the close.

Citrus Oils Active

Citrus oils were among the most active in the market with the demand for lemon being accompanied by advancing prices. Suppliers of California oil are carrying a good volume of forward business on their books, and under favorable weather conditions, a heavy consumption is likely to be witnessed over the next few months. Orange was generally steady. Demand was reasonably active along the lines usually noted at this season of the year.

Geranium Oil Lower

The advance which occurred in Bourbon geranium oil at the end of April due to the damage by a cyclone which hit the island has apparently been discounted. Prices have eased off from the high point reached when the first reports of the storm were received.

Pennyroyal, patchouli, and thyme were all firm. There were scattered reports of some price shading in peppermint oil. Stocks of good quality oil are very small in the country, however, and regular suppliers failed to have any difficulty in securing full prices for material in this market.

In view of the wide fluctuations in the Sudan, a greater amount of interest developed in gum Arabic. Advices from the source have suggested a smaller stock than normal. However, the unreliability of advices concerning production, carryover, and stocks made some local dealers rather cautious. All grades of gum tragacanth were in fair demand. Quotations were held at former levels.

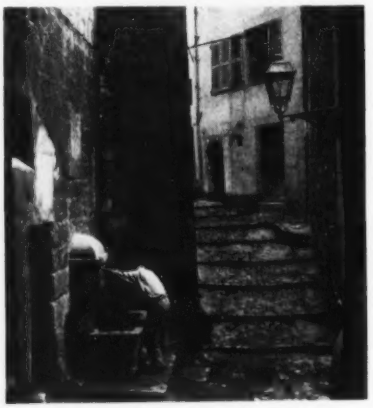
Demand for red rose flowers was limited. Pale flowers have been very scarce for the past several months. In the absence of any detailed advices from abroad, dealers have been unable to determine future costs of new crops goods which should soon be available for shipment.

Arrivals of beeswax have been small over the past few weeks. According to reports, every lot arriving here was immediately taken by dealers. While no price developments were uncovered, the general tone of the market remained firm.

GRASSE MARKET REVIEW

(By our Special Correspondent)

GRASSE, FRANCE, June 10 — The first six months of the year will not have been particularly bright. During the course of the past months, consideration of foreign problems have held, for the greater part, the attention to the French markets in general and ours has found itself to be passing through a great period of slackness. The volume of business has remained at a minimum and orders were limited to those for the immediate need of customers. Also, the harvest of mimosa, of violet, of cassie and of jonquille de Narcisse were reaped with little notice.



Ancient wells are frequently seen in Grasse

At the time of this writing, international reports have lessened. Symptoms of recovery and improvement affirm themselves with more force.

Rose and Orange

At this time local activity is found especially in the manufacturing of rose and orange flower products. At the beginning of the month of April, these two principal cultivations gave rise to hope for a relatively im-

(Continued on p. 104)

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WELL WITHIN EXISTING LEGAL REGULATIONS

try KELTON... Kelton-made, your lipsticks comply with the spirit and letter of the existing legal regulations. None but the purest ingredients are used. And the Kelton staff is always alert to changing cosmetic legal regulations. Kelton lipsticks are insured against product liability. Merchandised only under private brand labels, they're "best sellers" everywhere. Women go for their smooth, lustrous, longer lasting qualities. Over 100 different shades for you to choose from. You specify the texture. Write today for complete details.

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S. P. A.	1.95@	2.40
Sweet True	.57@	.65
Apricot Kernel	.30@	.35
Amber rectified	.48@	.55
Amyris balsamifera	3.00@	3.25
Angelica root	42.00@	65.00
Anise, U. S. P.	.70@	.75
Aspic (spike) Span.	1.50@	1.85
French	1.55@	
Bay	1.15@	1.30
Bergamot	3.80@	4.00
Birch, sweet	1.55@	2.65
Birchtar, crude	.18@	.22
Birchtar, rectified	.70@	.85
Bois de Rose	1.80@	2.50
Cade, U. S. P.	.38@	.43
Cajeput	.44@	.55
Calamus	4.25@	6.00
Camphor "white"	.30@	.35
Cananga, Java native	1.25@	1.50
rectified	1.65@	2.00
Caraway	1.75@	1.95
Cardamon, Ceylon	13.00@	20.00
Cassia rectified, U. S. P.	.90@	1.10
Cedar leaf	.55@	.65
Cedar wood	.17@	.20
Celery	7.75@	10.00
Chamomile (oz.)	5.50@	8.00
Cinnamon	8.00@	16.25
Citronella, Ceylon	.35@	.40
Java	.30@	.35
Cloves, Zanzibar	1.00@	1.07
Copaiba	.55@	.60
Coriander	12.65@	15.00
Croton	1.30@	1.40
Cubebs	2.50@	2.75
Cumin	6.75@	8.50
Dillseed	2.75@	3.75
Erigeron	2.40@	3.00
Eucalyptus	.45@	.50
Fennel, Sweet	1.15@	1.50
Geranium, Rose, Algerian	2.65@	3.00
Bourbon	2.50@	3.15
Turkish	2.05@	2.60
Ginger	4.55@	5.00
Guaiac (Wood)	2.15@	2.85
Hemlock	.90@	1.10
Juniper Berries	1.20@	1.75
Juniper Wood	.50@	.60
Laurel	6.50@	8.00
Lavender, French	2.35@	4.75
Lemon, Italian	3.25@	4.10
Calif.	2.50@	
Lemongrass	.40@	.50
Limes, distilled	3.10@	3.50
expressed	6.50@	7.50
Linaloe	1.25@	2.00
Lovage	55.00@	70.00
Marjoram	5.25@	8.00
Neroli, Bigarde, P.	115.00@	130.00
Petale, extra	140.00@	155.00
Olibanum	5.00@	5.25
Opopanax	10.00@	12.00
Orange, bitter	1.85@	2.35
sweet, W. Indian	1.75@	2.25
Italian	2.75@	3.50
Spanish	2.60@	3.10
Calif. exp.	1.00@	
Orris root, con. (oz.)	5.00@	5.50
Orris root, abs. (oz.)	35.00@	55.00
Orris Liquid	18.00@	25.00
Pennyroyal Amer.	2.10@	2.50
French	2.05@	3.00
Peppermint, natural	2.20@	2.30
redistilled	2.40@	2.60
Petitgrain	.90@	1.10
Pimento	2.25@	5.00
Pinus Sylvestris	1.75@	2.00
Pumillonis	1.80@	1.95
Rose, Bulgaria (oz.)	5.50@	13.00
Rosemary, French	.60@	.75
Spanish	.65@	.80
Sage	1.60@	2.00
Sage, Clary	25.00@	30.00
Sandalwood, East India	4.55@	5.50
Australia	5.25@	6.00
Sassafras, natural	.90@	1.25
artificial	.35@	.39
Snake root	9.50@	11.00
Spearmint	1.70@	1.90
Thyme, red	1.10@	1.30
White	1.15@	1.35
Valerian	8.00@	10.00
Vetivert, Bourbon	4.60@	6.50
Java	2.95@	6.50
Wintergreen	3.35@	8.00
Wormseed	2.25@	2.90
Ylang Ylang, Manila	18.00@	24.00
Bourbon	3.00@	5.75

TERPENELESS OILS

Bay	2.85@	3.75
Bergamot	9.00@	14.00
Clove	3.25@	5.00
Coriander	40.00@	
Geranium	8.00@	12.50
Grapefruit	50.00@	64.00
Sesquiter peneless	85.00@	
Lavender	8.00@	16.00
Lemon	14.50@	21.00
Lime, ex.	44.00@	60.00
Orange, sweet	98.00@	110.00
bitter	90.00@	115.00
Petitgrain	2.50@	3.50
Rosemary	2.50@	4.00
Sage, Clary	90.00@	
Vetivert, Java	35.00@	
Ylang Ylang	28.00@	35.00

DERIVATIVES AND CHEMICALS

Acetaldehyde 50%	2.00@	
Acetophenone	1.35@	2.00
Alcohol C 8	16.00@	20.00
C 9	22.00@	35.00
C 10	9.50@	12.00
C 11	17.50@	22.00
C 12	8.00@	18.00
Aldehyde C 8	25.00@	30.00
C 9	40.00@	65.00
C 10	38.00@	55.00
C 11	27.00@	40.00
C 12	24.00@	32.00
C 14 (so-called)	13.00@	
C 16 (so-called)	13.00@	
Amyl Acetate	.75@	1.00
Amyl Butyrate	1.05@	1.25
Amyl Cinnamate	4.50@	5.80
Amyl Cinnamate Aldehyde	2.00@	3.50
Amyl Formate	1.60@	1.90
Amyl Phenyl Acetate	3.00@	5.55
Amyl Salicylate	.50@	.75
Amyl Valerate	2.00@	2.40
Anethol	1.10@	1.45
Anisic Aldehyde	2.80@	3.20
Benzophenone	.90@	1.30
Benzyl Acetate	.50@	1.05
Benzyl Alcohol	.70@	1.00
Benzyl Benzoate	.75@	1.50
Benzyl Butyrate	4.00@	6.00
Benzyl Cinnamate	4.25@	6.80
Benzyl Formate	3.50@	3.60
Benzyl Iso-eugenol	10.25@	12.30
Benzylidenacetone	2.00@	3.50
Borneol	1.75@	2.00
Bornyl Acetate	1.25@	4.50
Bromstyrol	3.75@	4.25
Butyl Acetate	.25@	.30
Butyl Propionate	2.00@	
Butyricaldehyde	12.00@	
Cinnamic Acid	3.75@	4.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	2.70@	3.35
Cinnamic Aldehyde	.85@	1.25
Cinnamyl Acetate	7.50@	11.00
Cinnamyl Butyrate	12.00@	14.00
Cinnamyl Formate	13.00@	
Citral C. P.	1.75@	2.80
Citronellal	.85@	1.65
Citronellol	1.60@	2.00
Citronellyl Acetate	3.50@	5.00
Coumarin	2.75@	3.00
Cuminic Aldehyde	27.00@	48.00
Diethylphthalate	.24@	.33
Dimethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	8.00
Ethyl Acetate	.30@	.50
Ethyl Anthranilate	5.75@	7.50
Ethyl Benzoate	1.20@	1.75
Ethyl Butyrate	1.00@	1.25
Ethyl Cinnamate	3.25@	3.80
Ethyl Formate	1.00@	1.25
Ethyl Propionate	1.20@	2.35
Ethyl Salicylate	1.15@	2.50
Ethyl Vanillin	6.00@	6.50
Eucalyptol	.60@	.65
Eugenol	1.75@	2.25
Geraniol, dom.	1.15@	3.50
Geranyl Acetate	1.50@	2.35
Geranyl Butyrate	6.00@	8.00
Geranyl Formate	3.50@	6.00
Heliotropin, dom.	2.00@	2.80
foreign	2.35@	2.50
Hydratopic Aldehyde	25.00@	27.50
Hydroxycitronellal	2.00@	6.00
Indol, C. P. (oz.)	1.90@	4.25
Iso-borneol	2.30@	
Iso-butyl Acetate	2.00@	2.65
Iso-butyl Benzoate	2.70@	3.10
Iso-butyl Salicylate	2.75@	5.50
Iso-eugenol	3.25@	3.60
Iso-safrol	2.00@	
Linalool	2.35@	4.75
Linalyl Acetate 90%	2.25@	3.50
Linalyl Anthranilate	15.00@	
Linalyl Benzoate	10.50@	
Linalyl Formate	9.00@	12.00
Menthol, Japan	2.95@	3.10
Synthetic	2.25@	3.00
Methyl Acetophenone	1.31@	2.00
Methyl Anthranilate	2.20@	3.25
Methyl Benzoate	.75@	1.75
Methyl Cinnamate	2.00@	3.40
Methyl Eugenol	3.50@	6.75
Methyl Heptenone	2.50@	4.50
Methyl Heptine Carbonate	25.00@	30.00
Methyl Iso-eugenol	6.25@	11.50
Methyl Octine Carbonate	26.00@	32.00
Methyl Paracresol	3.00@	5.25
Methyl Phenylacetate	1.80@	2.50
Methyl Salicylate	.35@	.40
Musk Ambrette	3.25@	3.65
Ketone	3.40@	3.80
Xylene	.90@	1.15
Nerolin (ethyl ester)	1.35@	1.80
Nonyl Acetate	46.00@	48.00
Octyl Acetate	35.00@	40.00
Paracresol Acetate	3.60@	5.25
Paracresol Methyl Ether	2.50@	3.50
Paracresol Phenyl-acetate	5.00@	8.50
Phenylacetaldehyde 50%	2.10@	4.00
100%	4.00@	7.25
Phenylacetic acid	2.00@	3.75

[Continued on page 104]

PRIVATE BRANDS MADE FOR YOU

Check this list!

- ☐ All purpose cream
- ☐ Beauty Mask
- ☐ Deodorant
- ☐ Cleansing Cream
- ☐ Acne Treatment
- ☐ Cold Cream
- ☐ Rouge Compact
- ☐ Lip Stick
- ☐ Cream Rouge
- ☐ Suntan Lotion
- ☐ Eye Shadow
- ☐ Perfume
- ☐ Shampoo
- ☐ Lotions
- ☐ Face Powder

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School of Pharmacy
University of MD

[Continued from page 102]

Phenylethyl Acetate	2.50@	5.30
Phenylethyl Alcohol	2.30@	3.10
Phenylethyl Anthranilate	16.00@	
Phenylethyl Butyrate	8.25@	12.00
Phenylethyl Propionate	5.50@	7.00
Phenyl Formate	12.50@	18.00
Phenyl Valerianate	16.00@	
Phenylpropyl Acet.	8.00@	11.00
Phenylpropyl Alcohol	4.50@	8.35
Phenylpropyl Aldehyde	5.50@	10.50
Rhodinol	5.75@	15.00
Safrol	.55@	.60
Santalyl Acetate	20.00@	22.50
Skatol C. P. (oz.)	6.00@	10.00
Styralyl Acetate	6.75@	10.00
Styralyl Alcohol	10.00@	14.00
Terpinyl Acetate	.80@	1.25
Terpineal, C. P.	.26@	.40
Thymene	.45@	
Thymol	1.45@	1.70
Vanillin (clove oil)	2.60@	2.75
(guaiacol)	2.50@	2.65
Pure, crystal	2.10@	2.25
Vetivert Acetate	20.00@	30.00
Violet Ketone Alpha	5.00@	10.00
Beta	5.50@	8.00
Methyl	5.25@	8.00
Yara Yara (methyl ester)	1.50@	1.75

BEANS

Tonka Beans, Surinam	1.15@	1.30
Angostura	2.40@	2.65
Vanilla Beans		
Mexican, whole	5.75@	6.00
Mexican, cut	5.35@	5.50
Bourbon, whole	5.75@	6.00
South America	5.25@	5.40

SUNDRIES AND DRUGS

Acetone	.04¼@	.06¼
Almond meal	.25@	.27
Ambergris, ounce	20.00@	22.00
Balsam, Copaiba	.24@	.26
Peru	.66@	.73
Beeswax, white	.38@	.41
yellow	.19¾@	.21½
Bismuth sub-nitrate	1.33@	1.35
Borax, crystals, carlot, ton	48.00@	58.00
Boric Acid, ton	125.00@	140.00
Calamine	.16@	.20
Calcium, phosphate	.08@	.08¾
Phosphate, tri-basic	.10@	.12
Camphor	.48½@	.54
Castoreum	15.00@	20.00
Cetyl Alcohol	.75@	1.50
Pure	1.75@	2.15
Chalk, precip.	.03½@	.06½
Cherry laurel water, din.	4.75@	5.25
Citric Acid	.21@	.21½
Civet, ounce	5.00@	6.50
Clay, Colloidal	.07@	.15
Cocoa butter lump	.15@	.25
Cyclohexanol (Hexalin)	.30@	
Fullers' Earth, ton	15.00@	33.00
Glycerine, C. P. drms.	.12½@	.15¼
Gum Arabic, white	.23@	.25
Amber	.10¾@	.12
Gum Benzoin, Siam	1.00@	1.25
Sumatra	.18@	.22
Gum galbanum	.90	Nom'l.
Gum myrrh	.40@	.45
Henna powd.	.11@	.14
Kaolin	.03@	.05
Labdanum	3.25@	5.00
Lanolin, hydrous	.17@	.20
anhydrous	.20@	.24
Magnesium, Carbonate	.06¾@	.07½
Stearate	.19@	.25
Musk, ounce	19.50@	28.00
Olibanum, tears	.16@	.28
siftings	.07@	.09
Orange flower water, gal.	1.50@	
Orris root, powd.	.11@	.16
Paraffin	.03¾@	.05
Petrolatum, white	.06¼@	.08½
Quince seed	.70@	.90
Rice starch	.08@	.09½
Rose leaves, red	2.15@	2.25
Rose water, djn.	4.75@	5.00
Rosin, M. bbls.	6.45@	
Salicylic acid	.35@	.40
Saponin	1.70@	1.75
Soap, neutral white	.19@	.23
Sodium, Carb.		
58% light, 100 pounds	1.35@	2.35
Hydroxide, 76% solid, 100 pounds	2.60@	3.75
Silicate, 40°, drums, works, 100 pounds	.80@	1.20
Spermaceti	.22@	.25
Styrax	.48@	2.00
Tartaric acid	.27¾@	.28¼
Tintanium oxide	.17¾@	.20
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.25@	2.75
Triethanolamine	.34½@	.42
Violet flowers	1.05@	1.15
Zinc oxide, U. S. P. bbls.	.09½@	.15
Peroxide	1.10@	1.75
Stearate	.21@	.28

OILS AND FATS

Tallow, N. Y. C. extra	.05⅛@	
Grease, white	.05⅛@	.05½
Lard	.06¼@	.08¾
Cocoanut Oil, tanks	.07⅝@	
Corn Oil, distilled, bbls.	.08½@	.08⅝
Red Oil, distilled, tanks	.06½@	.07½
White drums	.10¾@	.11¾
Stearic acid		
Triple pressed	.13¼@	.14¼
Saponified	.13½@	.14½
Castor No. 1, tanks	.08@	
Cocoanut, Manila Grade, tanks	.03⅛@	
Corn, crude, Midwest mill, tank	.05⅝@	.05⅞
Cotton, crude, Southeast tanks	.05⅜@	
Lard, common No. 1 bbls.	.08½@	
Palm, Niger, casks	.03¾@	.03⅞
Palm, kernel, bulk, ship	.0360	Nom'l.
Peanut, Refined, barrels	.08¾@	.09
Tallow, acidless, barrels	.08½@	

GRASSE MARKET REPORT

(Continued from page 100)

portant crop, due to the mild temperature which we enjoyed throughout the winter. At the moment of blossoming, however, a number of storms with hail and lowered temperature not only retarded the harvesting but threatened to greatly reduce the crop. This state of affairs led to a retardation of manufacturing until May which then was carried on until almost the middle of June, contrary to more normal years. More particularly, the crops of the orange flower will be reduced by 25 to 30 per cent, while the rose will again give a satisfactory yield in spite of the reduced harvest.

The setting of the price of this flower before the harvest, resulted in numerous conferences between cooperating manufacturers and perfumers. In fact, it was necessary to take into consideration the entire international situation, the stock necessary for the manufacturers to subsist, the various markets for consumption, and the need to finance the peasant farmers. It was necessary that a course of action satisfactory to the two interested parties be established. After having considered a price of 5.00 fr. for the orange and a price of 4.75 fr. for the rose, it was definitely fixed at 4.00 fr. a kilo for the two flowers, against the 6.75 fr. paid in 1938 for the orange and 8.00 fr. for the rose, these reductions permitting the manufacturers to reduce their net cost in a substantial way, to sell old stock and produce as prescribed.

Controlled Harvests

These two manufactured products were on the point of being discontinued so that more attention might be given to the more important jasmin. When it thus appears to be possible to control the harvest in advance, we begin to think it will be possible to announce that, barring unfavorable climatic conditions, the crop, being entirely suited to the demand, shall then be easily absorbed—the disposable stock of the 1938 harvest being everywhere exhausted. To encourage the peasants, and to permit them to care for and keep up the existing farms in good condition, it must be seen to it that the income from the flowers be not lower than that of 1938. An increase of a few francs per kilo, however, is expected.

Lavender Tending Upward

In regard to the market for lavender and lavandin, the situation is as follows: The market price of lavender, which was at a low since it had fallen to 180 frs., rose briskly and it is quoted today at 200 fr., the approach of the new crop, at the moment, seems not to modify this tendency to advance. Likewise, the market price of lavandin which had fallen to 60 francs the kilo, without anything being done rose to 95 fr. in advance of any active demands. In spite of this deviation, the holders of the stock did not by any means, decide to sell. If we believe the information coming from authoritative sources, the use of this essence is becoming more and more widespread, which will bring about an even higher price for the next harvest.